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Chicago Daily Tribune.

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1862.

☞ Owing to the thunder-storms of last evening, our news by telegraph is exceedingly light.

☞ Gen. Pope is represented to have said, on taking the command in the Shenandoah that his headquarters would be on horseback. His previous reputation is a guaranty that he will make the Army of Virginia felt. He is not one of the settler breed of generals.

☞ There has been a clearing out of shoulder-straps and army buttons within a week or two past, in our streets, with which recent army orders have something to do. The absentees should all return to their regiments or have a good reason why they do not.

☞ The tokens from Maryland are most encouraging. The tone of her press and people has changed, and now it is the discussion of rebel doctrines that is made unsafe, while emancipation views and arguments are being strongly urged. Before the year closes, the Emancipationists will hold a convention; and they are confident that at the next election the people of Maryland will render their verdict in favor of freedom.

THE LATE BATTLES.

It is a most noticeable fact that the rebels do not give utterance to a single note of exultation over the late events before Richmond. It is quite time to have heard from Baltimore, and from Kentucky, and secessionists nearer home, of the "resistless chivalry," and the usual glorification over victory; but no sound comes up after this fashion. Richmond is saved for a time, but only to be shrouded in grief. There is little for her traitors to exult in. The news to their friends abroad is not cheering. The loss of life in the rebel army has been prodigious, and the whole of Secessia is in mourning. The sacrifices they have made for the defense of their capital are appalling, and the victory such, that another like it were to them irretrievable ruin. This is the aspect given, from purely rebel sources.

THE SITUATION BEFORE RICHMOND.

Our dispatches elsewhere state that the designs of the enemy to harrass and press upon our army were carried out even until the eighth day, Thursday, with no better success than in the previous onsets. Indeed on the day last named a decided advantage crowned the efforts of our brave troops, who drove back the rebels with heavy loss to the latter, and the capture of prisoners and cannon. Following this success, Gen. McClellan, it is stated, advanced his line five miles, doubtless to occupy some position desirable for the better security of his army, for it can not mean that he is ready to return over the route marked with the late fearful encounters. It is impossible that an immediate advance upon Richmond can take place, and the careful and succinct statement of the situation of our army and its losses, which we present elsewhere from the Cincinnati *Commercial* is conclusive upon this point. The army is safe. Reinforcements are pouring in. The gunboats are eager to co-operate, but there are now reasons for delay until the work of reorganization is completed, recasting the shattered divisions, and bringing into place the fresh arrivals of troops. It is undoubtedly the case that a portion of Gen Buell's splendid division has already reached Gen. McClellan.

THE NEGRO SOLDIER QUESTION.

The House has come to look great national questions squarely in the face. A clear atmosphere in Congress has been already the result of our national troubles. The squeamishness of many really loyal men, and the hypocrisy of many purely fictitious patriots is being cured or exposed by the resistless logic of events. The experiment of Gen. Hunter in his department has been a Vision of Judgment to the rebels, and their sympathizers in and out of Congress have been working with frantic energy to get the policy revoked. Arming the blacks, sheer madness, simply putting shooting irons into the hands of lawless monkeys who will run at the crack of a cap. Thus the consistent gentlemen, who are only eager to spare the rebels. But Messrs. Lovejoy and Thad. Stevens and Sedgwick have been stepping into History a little and by dint of holding up the services of the blacks under Gen. Jackson, and Perry on the lakes, the first parallel of the secesh sympathizers is made untenable. But it is easy for the pro-slavery advocates of secession to shift their ground, and protest against calling these ferocious black savages to the work of indiscriminate butchery. This is more ridiculous than the other. The fact is, the only loyal men of the South as a class, are the blacks. They will make docile and patient laborers, to do the work of our armies. A hope of liberty will make them excellent soldiers. They are acclimated, hardy and sagacious, and may profitably garrison forts in unhealthy localities whose miasma in the summer solstice is debility and death to the whites. Providence, using the madness of treason as the instrument, has placed these half million loyal men where the word of the Federal Government may make them free, and that without, convulsion or agitation that will be felt in the present crisis. The discussion in Congress is full of promise in the developments thus far. Let the Government use every loyal man, black or white, for the speedy destruction of treason, and Slavery which has been its instigator.

Fourth of July at Woodstock—McHenry County sold for Once.

[Editors Chicago Tribune:

Preparations having been made for a celebration of the anniversary of our nation's birth on a rather grand scale, almost the whole population of our county assembled on the fourth to participate. Under the supposition that the ceremonies would be of an unusually attractive character, the people at an early hour came pouring into town until at the hour for forming the procession. The public square and streets were crowded. Several bands of music discoursed patriotically through our streets, and the inimitable "Kershaw family," of Marengo, went through with their peculiar evolutions to the delight of everybody.

At 10½ a. m. the procession preceded by ... was formed, and an immense crowd marched to the grove north of the town, where beneath the shelter of the bur oaks a stand and seats had been provided. Several thousand people assembled around the stand, and the "speaker," or more properly the "orator" having arrived on the ground, the President of the day, Hon. L. S. Church, called the meeting to order in few remarks in which he said that we had met to celebrate the day of our nation's birth under circumstances differing from what had been usual. Therefore it was a day of unmixed joy, at the existence of our liberties and our nation's prosperity. Now it was joy mingled with gloom—joy that our liberties and union still existed, and gloom that for their preservation thousands of our citizens and neighbors were suffering privations and death. He believed that ... would go up to the throne of grace our fervent prayer for the preservation of the Union and our liberties, and he trusted that it would be registered in Heaven one unison breath from the millions of loyal people ... what will in the future, those liberties that Union shall be perpetuated.

After prayer by the chaplain, music by the band, singing by the glee club, all of a patriotic character, the orator, the Hon. W. W. Drummond, of Chicago, was introduced, and never had an orator a better opportunity to display his powers. The audience was large, intelligent, listening, and appreciative. The day was beautiful, and the scene one of eloquence itself. The speaker cleared his throat of the cobwebs, ... It was very soon apparent ... he possessed any ability whatever, he had indulged in that useless precaution to ... preparative." The first half hour ... was mere twaddle, or bosh, ... with enough of such words as ... Spangled Banner," "Religious liberty," "patriotic forefathers," "glorious country," "cursed rebels," &c., to make it ... tolerable, after which he seemed to ... a dead lock, and thoughts and words ... work well together. It seemed ... though, in order to continue his ... the accustomed length, he must ... something previously ... He accordingly, under a ... that he would speak of the rebellion and cure, launched into what ... supposed to have been a digest ... speech for Breckinridge in 1860, and doubtless the thoughts he then uttered had their origin at that time, and he was speaking them again. He admitted that the rebellion was without cause or excuse, and yet the North had been always aggressive upon the South until smarting under their repeated wrongs they have thrown off the yoke, and other equally glaring inconsistencies as to the cause of the rebellion.

And now as to the means to be made use of for putting the rebellion down. You can hardly believe it possible that any man, possessing ordinary intelligence, could have used the language used on this occasion by the speaker. "I tell you," said he, "this rebellion cannot be put down by fighting. We have tried fighting, and it has failed. There is but one way to do it. You must stop fighting; hurl your rulers from power; acknowledge the rights of the South; make *concessions* to them. You can get them back by compromise, but never conquer them. I give you a brief but fair sample of his remarks.

The audience was composed of ladies and gentlemen, (which latter the speaker was not) and therefore suppressed their indignation until he had announced that he was through, when the whole vast assembly arose, and with united voice, cried out, "No compromise with traitors;" "put down the rebellion." And on the president, Mr. Church, arising to announce the next step in the programme, the cry of "Church, Church, Church, give us a speech," arose from the whole crowd.

Mr. Church stated that while he felt very much inclined, under the circumstances, to indulge in some remarks as to the country and its questions, yet both the day and the time of day would not permit. "Never mind the day, nor time of day, but give us twenty minutes." He still properly declined, but called upon the choir and the whole audience to sing the Star Spangled Banner, saying he knew the people who would sing it, and that they would sing it with the spirit and understanding and with the determination that it should soon float over every foot of our soil. This and other patriotic songs were sung by the crowd. The bands played patriotic tunes and the speaker or orator got out of the audience some way and skedaddled on the first train of cars with none to speak to him. Ladies in his presence were not necessary to protect him from insult, as our people insult no one.

Then the questions arose on all sides "Who is he? how came he here? who is to blame for this outrage?" No one could tell until one of the committee came round and said it was an accident. No one knew him. "The committee had sent him to Chicago to procure the services of Mr. ——, a well known and patriotic gentleman, with directions that if he could not be obtained, to get some one he could recommend. He could not come and recommend this man, and he had engaged him supposing it to have been another gentleman of the same name, who presides on the bench in your city."

I forbear to mention the name of the gentleman who was sent for and could not come, but was the cause of our being sold. He is a gentleman, and we have heard him speak in our town, and can forgive him this mistake, as it undoubtedly was, if he will see that no one is ever so imposed upon again. How little there is in a name! There is in Chicago a highly learned and patriotic judge, Drummond, whose name deceived the committee man and drew the crowd.

But as to Mr. Drummond, let him go back to Utah, down to Secessia, or even a lower and hotter place, but never let him impose himself or be imposed upon the good people of McHenry county again. WOODSTOCK.

MATTERS AT THE CAPITAL.

THE HOUSE DISCUSS GEN. HUNTER'S POLICY.

NEGRO SOLDIERS HISTORICAL AND USEFUL.

Sharp Passages at Arms.

THE WHOLE SUBJECT VENTILATED.

The Disposition of Returned Prisoners.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

[The following dispatch was detained on Sunday night—EDS. TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, July 6, 1862.

Hunter's letter about his negro soldiers brought up a lively debate in the House Saturday, in which some very conservative men said some very ultra things, that must prove sadly firing for the Southern heart.

Wickliffe wanted to reconsider the vote by which Hunter's letter was ordered printed, and couldn't contain himself on the insult Hunter had offered to loyal people. He charged officers of the government and of the army with having undertaken, without law, against order, and in violation of every principle of humanity, to assume the power of enlisting slaves to serve against their masters. Gen. Hunter's letter was in manner and terms unbecoming a general. He held Secretary Stanton responsible for Hunter's conduct, and sneeringly said Hunter had better have been seeing to his business when the late disaster in South Carolina took place, than tinkering with negroes.

Mallory made the usual Kentucky speech against arming the blacks. He ridiculed the idea of making them soldiers; said a single cannon shot would put 10,000 of them to flight; and closed by declaring that arming them was barbarous, inhuman and contrary to the practice of all civilized nations, and that it was almost as bad as putting the tomahawk into the hands of the savage.

This stirred up Thad. Stevens, who inquired, how does it come that they are so dongerous to their masters, when a single cannon shot will put ten thousand to flight? Or how is it they have not courage enough to make soldiers when you call them savage and dangerous as Indians? But the gentleman was mistaken in his facts. Common history, he repeated, proved them false. It had been the general practise of civilized nations to employ slaves for military purposes, whenever and wherever needed.

Lovejoy here begged leave to interrupt, and read from common school history about Jackson's arming slaves in the war of 1812, and his promise to give freedom to all who served. He then read Jackson's general order, thanking the negroes for their gallant success, saying that he had not been unaware of their good qualities soldiers, but that they had far surpassed his highest expectations, and reassuring them of emancipation as a reward for their conduct. Lovejoy concluded his demonstration on the negro-frightened gentleman by reference to another history, showing that one-fourth of the men who helped win Perry's victory on the lakes were negroes. The effect of all this was sensational. Men who had been denouncing Hunter couldn't have been more astonished if one of Hunter's own bombshells from Port Royal had been dropped among them.

Sedgwick heightened the effect by reading an elaborate statement of the New York State Librarian, showing that nearly every civilized nation had, some time or other, employed negroes as soldiers, and always with success, and winding up with the example of Brazil, the largest slaveholding empire of the world, using regiments of slaves at this very day, as among the best soldiers they have. Diven begged to trespass on Stevens' time, just to say that he had long been profoundly convinced that Congress failed in its imperative duty, just so long as it failed to provide for the enlistment of negro troops to serve in unhealthy regions to which they had become acclimated, and he now had a bill to that end prepared, and was ready to offer it at the first opportunity.

That (resumed Mr. Stevens) is precisely what I would have done long ago, only I wasn't a conservative, and so they'd have called it an abolition scheme. Stevens then went on with usual earnestness and force, to urge the necessity of using negroes to save white men. He declared that all over his State households were everywhere desolated to-day because we hadn't troops enough, and now they wanted to call on them for more to be sent into unwholesome climates, where exposure was certain death to any white man, and asserting that, while such a policy was pursued, the suppression of the rebellion was hopeless.

The effect of the discussion was seen, when at the close of Stevens' speech the House laid Wickliffe's resolution on the table by a vote of 74 to 29.

There will be no more sneering at Hunter's letter or his negro brigade.

☞ Leonard Lottridge, Esq., one of the publishers of the LaCrosse *Republican*, has received the appointment of postmaster of that city, vice Wm. C. Rogers deceased.

FROM McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

THE REBENS AGAIN DRIVEN BACK.

FEDERAL SUCCESSES OF THURSDAY.

Our Line Advances Five Miles.

BATTLES BEFORE RICHMOND.

Review of the Situation.

NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF OUR ARMY.

The Losses of Material in the Peninsula.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The N. Y. *Tribune* says "We have from our special details of Tuesday's battle, not heretofore reported at length. The fight was very severe, and extended all along the line. We lost many officers and men, but drove the enemy back. It was chiefly an artillery fight, but our men made made several splendid and successful charges. The enemy were desperate, being purposely made mad with drink, and staggered up to our guns only to be cut down by hundreds.

In this fight of Tuesday, Morell's division suffered most. The 12th New York, a part of Butterfield's brigade, was nearly annihilated. The 44th New York, 83d Pennsylvania, and the 16th Michigan also suffered severely. Butterfield's brigade brought away three stands of rebel colors.

Among the prominent officers of Morell's division who have given their lives to their country, are Col. Black, 62d Pa; Col. Woodbury, 4th Mich.; Col. Coss, 9th Mass; Lieut. Col. Sweitzer, 62d Pa. Most of these were killed on Tuesday.

General Porter's corps was engaged and did nobly.

Hooker's (or the "fighting division") went to the Peninsula 11,000 strong. Now they number less than 5,000 effective men. The severest sufferers in this division were the Mass. 1st, 11th and 16th. Of the latter regiment about 80 were reported killed or seriously wounded, among whom were Col. J. P. Wyman, shot through the heart, Lieut. Col. Geo. M. Meigham wounded; Adjutant Waldo Merriam, wounded.

Sickle's brigade, also, won new laurels. Coming in as the reserve just at the right moment, they drove the rebels back with great slaughter.

The Irish brigade of Gen. Meagher was also prominent in this action; also the Mozart regiment.

The result of Tuesday's fight was distinctly in our favor. The rebels were defeated at every action, and rebel officers taken prisoners admit the loss of at least 10,000 men during the day.

Our artillery was successfully brought to bear nearly all day, while the rebels did very little execution with theirs. Our loss was very small when compared with that of the rebels.

The fighting was of a desperate character. As fast as the rebel forces were cut to pieces, other fresh troops were marched forward to fill their places. They appeared to disregard the lives of their men.

At the close of the fight the Union troops were said to be in fine spirits and more anxious than ever to fight.

One of our correspondents saw Gen. McClellan on Wednesday. He came on board the mail boat as she reached Harrison's Landing. He walked aft with Gen. Patterson, who came on the boat. Gen. McClellan was gesticulating violently with his clenched hand, but his remarks were not heard. Subsequently, in reply to Gen. Patterson, Gen. McClellan said: "We have fought a battle every day for the last week, and whipped them every time, though they had three to one."

Our dates by mail are down to Friday morning. At noon Thursday the rebels appeared in force four miles from McClellan's front, and ... shelling, but had no effect. The gunboats replied, but nothing important occurred.

It is said that the enemy are in large force on the east side of the Chickahominy and threaten McClellan's right wing. What the rebels are about on the south side of the James River is not known, but it is feared that on one side or the other they will erect a battery to command the navigation below our position.

The very latest news from Gen. McClellan is by telegraph dated at his headquarters, Saturday evening. All was quiet and the army was in good spirits.

A special from Washington to the *World*, says:

An officer of high rank from McClellan's army, who has visited Washington, gives the most encouraging account of affairs which has yet been received here. He states that our army is much larger than is currently reported, in view of our late losses, and that it is in a perfectly secure position, either for offensive or defensive movements, and this without the aid of gunboats even.

The officers and civilians who are constantly arriving here continue to give fabulous accounts of the number of the rebel forces precipitated upon McClellan in the battles, and yet unofficial information here persists in saying that Beauregard's army, or most of it, is still in Mississippi. If this be so, the rebel force must have been increased to its present numbers at Richmond by a rapid conscription.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 5.—Fresh troops arrived here from Washington yesterday during the day, and went up the James River on the evening of the 4th.

Four small steamers, with four barges in tow, arrived at Fortress Monroe this morning, loaded with artillerymen and horses, and doubtless bound up the river.

A skirmish took place yesterday morning near our left wing, which resulted in the defeat of the rebels. We took 1,000 rebel prisoners and three small batteries. Our cavalry then followed them till they passed beyond the White Oak Swamp.

Great difficulty exists in obtaining a list of killed in our late battles, as comparatively few cases exist where any one can tell whether the missing were killed, wounded or taken prisoners.

For the last two days the rebels have shown but little disposition to fight, and yesterday relinquished their grounds and batteries almost without resistance.

The steamer State of Maine left Fortress Monroe last evening for New York with 343 wounded soldiers on board, but met with an accident to her machinery, and was towed back. The Daniel Webster will take her wounded to New York, and will probably leave the fort to-night.

The S. R. Spaulding arrived here this morning from Harrison's Landing, with 500 sick and wounded. They will also leave to-day for New York.

A rebel gunboat was captured yesterday up the James River and brought down to Harrison's Landing. It was completely riddled with ball holes.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded on the S. R. Spaulding from the West:

Anton Harbeck, 13th Ohio, gunshot; Lewis Parker, 1st Michigan, diarrhea; Alfred Wilson, 1st Michigan, fever; C. V. Veber, Corporal 1st Michigan; Michael Murray, 1st finger; Henry Odell, 1st Michigan, intermittent fever; S. E. Longyear, Sergeant 3d Michigan, diarrhea; E. O. Stevens, 3d Michigan, intermittent; Chas. Sanderson, Corporal 1st Michigan, finger; Wm. H. Fields, 1st Michigan, hand; John Pelhousen, 1st Michigan, diarrhea; Isaac Allen, 1st Michigan, diarrhea; Jas. Wilson, do., diarrhea; Richard Havens, do., rheumatism; Leroy Fitzgerald, do., leg; Jeff. Wood, do., thigh; Carpenter Kimball, 5th Michigan, liver complaint; Wm. W. Sullivan, Corporal 62d Ohio, fever; David Williams, 1st Michigan, sick; Henry Lowry, 1st Michigan, fever; Geo. W. Baglet, 1st Michigan inflamed eyes.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 5.—the following is a partial list of the sick and wounded on board the steamer Commodore, which was ordered to leave for Washington before a full list was obtained:

MICHIGAN REGIMENTS.—Thos. Sherry, 4th, shoulder; Peter Reno, 4th, elbow; John E. Low, 1st, neck; M. L. Foster, 4th, head; Francis H. Cassidy, 1st; Thomas W. Battlip, 1st, leg; John L. Avery, J. H. Skinner, 1st, arm; A. Gonesy, 4th, hand; J. A. Pricer, 4th, thigh; R. Corat, 16th hand; J. Rockwell, 4th, head; Thos. Goodell, 4th, arm; W. P. Edwards, 1st, foot; Wm. R. Robinson, 8th, arm; Timothy Hetting, 1st, arm; E. Brown, 1st Ind., arm and leg; A. P. Taylor, 1st Ind., neck; J. G. Stevens, 1st Mich; Capt. R. Wolcott, sick; Lieutenant P. McGlaughlin, 15th Mich; M. V. Young, 16th Mich., shot in shoulder; Henry Frick, 1st Mich., finger; H. H. Cole, 1st Mich., head; F. Miller, 10th Mich., spine; Lieut. E. D. Edghaty, 5th Mich., shoulder; M. Corty, 12th Mich., arm; Geo. Kingsley, 16th Mich., arm; J. J. Held, 1st Mich., injured; H. Hubbard, 1st Mich., hip; John Fernell, 5th Mich., finger; Lieut. D. S. Root, 3d Mich., shot in right arm; Anson Preston, 1st Mich., shot in eye; William H. Evermon, 20th Indiana, finger; W. E. Lenneburg, 4th Michigan, hand and ancle; Henry Lowe, 4th Michigan, shoulder; George J. Rice, 16th Michigan, elbow; E. Barthow, 3d Michigan, hand; W. Folsom, 5th Wisconsin; M. Hollister, 3d Michigan; R. B. Mason, 2d Michigan, shoulder; M. J. Clements, 7th Michigan, shoulder; G. Pierce, 16th Michigan, hip; D. J. Cole, 7th Michigan, hand; T. Breeze, 5th Michigan, shoulder; W. W. Henry, 1st Michigan, side.

NEW YORK, July 7.—A letter to the *Post* confirms the report of a skirmish on Thursday, and the capture of six guns and some prisoners. Gen. McClellan has removed his headquarters and the army has advanced some five miles towards Richmond.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* states that the Richmond papers of the 4th acknowledge the loss of 30,000 men, though they claim the victory.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* of the same date reports that McClellan is pushing rapidly forward, driving the enemy at all points. The gunboats accompanied his advance, shelling the woods and scattering the enemy, his main force following in support.

INTERESTING RESUME OF THE RECENT BATTLES.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

HOME, SATURDAY, July 5, 1862.

In the record of my last seven days with the army of the Potomac, some interesting facts were necessarily omitted, and some were not presented with sufficient distinctiveness I shall mingle them together with some additional particulars and opinions, which I hope will enable readers to understand the situation more perfectly.

I *suggested* rather than stated the condition of affairs at Malvern Hill, on Tuesday, July 1st. Prudential motives restrained me from committing all the gloomy facts to publication. But the records of eastern journals now relieve me from further embarrassment. I was not competent to appreciate the reticence of the government relative to the situation of the army. Indeed, in common with many fellow-citizens, I felt that the administration had been guilty of crime, not simply by *concealing* the gloomy facts from their constituents, but by resorting to *actual deception* in order to inspire false confidence. I believe the people of the north can not only bear the truth, but they prefer to confront it, as their noble soldiers have breasted death for the sake of truth and loyalty. There was wisdom, no doubt, in attempting to conceal the knowledge of the real condition of the army from the enemy, yet it seems to me that the course adopted by the War Department was extremely absurd, since the wounded and others, who were returning, would be apt to circulate the tidings widely. The enemy must have been morally satisfied of the real condition of things, but from the fact that they did not pursue their destructive enterprise to the dreadful climax, justifies the inference now, that they were too cruelly punished to avail themselves of advantages in their favor which were the fruits of their own vehement energy. As it seems that they give our desperate army more than a day's respite, it must rejoice all patriotic hearts to know that they failed to avail themselves of their golden opportunity, and that it will return no more forever, if God will vouchsafe a little mite of wisdom to his feeble instruments at Washington.

PREVALENT GLOOM.

If the brooding catastrophe has really passed away, it will be easy hereafter to explain that the situation of the army of the Potomac was not so desperate as has been suggested. But, fellow-citizens, those who realized the gloom which oppressed all hearts and minds on that terrible Tuesday, can cite facts to prove that there was but one other condition in which that army could have been more frightful. Absolute and irretrievable ruin menaced us. It was believed that the enemy was massing his forces that day for a final combined movement, which but for some unlooked for interposition of Providence, it was feared would have swept the army of the Potomac into James River. Preparations were made for the catastrophe. It was resolved by that (then) enfeebled and wasted army to fight a fight of desperation. But it seemed hopeless. Our numbers had been fearfully reduced by sickness, exhaustion and battle. Those who still stood shoulder to shoulder, resolved to resist until death, exhibiting the most touching and sublime devotion to their country, were unable to retreat farther had there been an open field behind them, But they were hemmed about with grim destruction. They hardly enjoyed a justifiable hope of extrication. It seemed that Malvrin Hill was to be our Thermopylæ. Officers of exalted rank so expressed themselves—carefully it is true, that their sentiments might not reach the hearts of the devoted soldiers, who had fought so grandly, but it required no keen perceptive powers to discover the agony of despair which crushed their brave hearts. "We will wrap this hill in sheets of flame before they take it"—was heroism and despair in one terrible graphic sentence. Before our proud flag would have been humbled, there would have been an awful sacrifice of human life, but it was sadly believed the sacrifice would soon be made. At Trent's I had asked our leader what were his hope for reinforcements? With looks and gesture of indescribable despondence he replied—"I cannot tell. None have been sent. I only know that I shall live and die with the army of the Potomac." The retrogressive movement had not then begun, but defeat was looming up in dreary proportions. At Malvern Hill, as at Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, and on the march, his usually cheerful countenance was seared with deep lines of care and anxiety. Those nearest him were grave and sorrowful. But why sketch the gloomy picture. Evidences to fortify the facts already apparent to the people, could be multiplied almost indefinitely. Every hour of Tuesday which wore away without calamity was so much gained—so much hope, so much prospect of relief, and as it verged upon darkness without the grand movement of the enemy which had been anticipated with a shudder all day long, the heavy load upon our hearts seemed a little lighter. It is true that supplies were scant, but the troops did not suffer so much from want of food as from general physical prostration. One night's undisturbed rest would have changed the conditions altogether. That was impossible. Those who did not stand in line of battle were required to dredge in the trenches, so that there was no respite for any. Soldiers in the trenches dropped from sheer weariness. You can put no finer point upon the situation. God be thanked for his mercy, the battle of Monday, and the stupidity or inability of the enemy on Tuesday—as it now seems—proved a rainbow of promise to those who had fought so long for human rights.

DARK HOURS PASSED.

From my knowledge of the situation, I cherish a strong hope—amounting now to conviction—that the darkest hours have passed. It was the cruel belief of all on Tuesday that the enemy was massing his power to close upon us that day or the next. As they failed to press upon us then, I feel satisfied that they lost their golden opportunity. I left Hardin's Landing (headquarters) at about 7 o'clock Tuesday evening. The army was *above* that point. The position on which our last stand would be made, when the climax should arrive, was Malvern Hill. There was some fighting going on, but not a general battle. We had repulsed the enemy in the terrible battle of Monday, but that night our lines were necessarily contracted. Both flanks were protected somewhat by gunboats, but still the greater part of our position was assailable, Had the army been fresh we could have defied assault. At about 8 o'clock our stehmer left Harrison's Landing, several miles below perhaps 2,000 troops, which were returning from hospitals, including the two regiments which had been sent with Gen. Stoneman to decoy the enemy to Whitehouse, and the Whitehouse garrison, were then anchored in the river awaiting orders. Our transportation trains were arriving from Malvern Hill but the *army* was not following. Supplies had not even then arrived. That night, however, we met transports with supplies and reinforcements, and before Wednesday morning the army had undoubtedly received some relief, enough, perhaps with the inactivity of the enemy, to save it, But you know now that the country was never before in such awful peril. Do you not thank Almighty God that he has so mercifully spared us from awful calamity?

THE POSITION.

With limited time, I endeavored to convey to readers a clear idea of the position of the army. It may be wise perhaps to restate it. With our backs to the James River, facing the enemy, who pursued from Fair Oaks, our left rested on Malvern Hill, which looks down into Turkey Island, in Turkey Bend. Our left wing as we faced, was posted on the crest of the hill, about opposite the head of he island, a mile from the river. A narrow valley lay between the hill and the river—covered by both the army and the gunboats. In front of the left wing, up the river, there is a wide cultivated bottom, with an intervening swamp and heavy forest. The center bowed out towards the southeastern corner of Richmond, and swept around northwardly in irregular horse shoe course towards White Oak Swamp. And the left curved back again towards Harrison's Landing. Malvern Hill, as you now understand it, is a lofty bluff, unapproachable, almost impregnable on the river side, and on the declivity looking down upon the swamp I have described. The north front however, is much less abrupt, but the hill itself, perhaps a mile square (may be more) in area, could with fresh troops, be made a very powerful fort within thirty-six hours. The exterior positions were simply woodlands and plantations alternately, with some considerable undulations on Turkey Creek. Below Malvern Hill, the plateau terminates in a bluff and swamp—materially contributing to the defensibleness of the position. In short, the site is admirable for defense—with the proviso that the army has time to fortify it. It is strong in any light, and its sanitary merits are conspicuous. It is about seventeen miles below Richmond *via* the river, and some forty miles above the mouth of the Chickahominy. Fort Darling is on the opposite side of the river, some ten miles, I think, above. Three main thoroughfares—the Charles City, Central and New Market—roads, and one obscure road, passable in dry weather by infantry and artillery, lead to it from Richmond, and several roads are open towards it from the Chickahominy, so that the enemy could launch columns upon it from the front and both flanks. The gunboats, however, protect the flanks directly, and the river and Turkey Island protects the rear. I am not familiar with its strategic relations offensively, in any other sense than that which will occur to readers and the enemy.

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

Of the exhaustion of the army you have read enough to distress you. It would not be prudent to attempt to state definitely how much of it has been reduced numerically. But there can be no impropriety in stating that Gen. McClellan was never able to carry over 90,000 effective men into battle. When he landed at Fortress Monroe his muster rolls exhibited 115,000 men of all arms. A considerable proportion of these, say 5,000, were cavalry, of which 3,000 were serviceable. The remainder would have served their country better behind their plows at home. Others were necessarily detailed to keep open our communications and protect our flanks—leaving about 100,000 to be disposed of. A very large per centage of sick was then to be substracted. It is not very extravagant to say that wounds and deaths at Yorktown cost us 1,000 men; Williamsburg cost us 3,000; West Point 250; Hanover Court House 500; Fair Oaks, so say official bulletins, 5,700. I wish I could believe that were all. Skirmishers and affairs in front of Richmond, 1,000 at least; Mechanicsville, 300 at least; Gaines' Hills, 7,500; Savage Station, 1,000; White Oak Swamp and Turkey Creek—oh, how many! Where are the stragglers? So be sure, the enemy have lost full as many, but they could afford it. Without attempting to estimate the average number of sick, I will give one exceptional fact which may cause you to shudder. When Gen. Casey's division landed at Fortress Monroe it numbered 13,000 men. When his Division was routed at Seven Pines it numbered less than 6,000 men. All the rest were dead and in hospital. But no other division suffered as much. After Seven Pines it was no division at all. Many of these losses were compensated by reinforcements—seven regiments, say 5,000 men, from Fortress Monroe, and McCall's division of 10,000 effectives from the Rappahannock. But even with all these reductions, the army could sustain itself against attack if it had requisite rest and supplies. I state these facts because the crisis seems to have passed. Reinforcements and supplies have been forwarded.

OUR LOSS OF MATERIAL.

Some of the eastern papers have published so many misrepresentations of affairs since the army landed on the peninsula, that no man can hope to counteract their influence. Extravagant statements, made with a view to apologize for Gen. McClellan—doing him much injury—have been published about his late misfortunes. I will not now attempt to specify. The grand facts in relation to the retreat have been already communicated to the *Commercial*. Our actual losses of war material were comparatively trifling. I could not learn that any siege guns were lost. I saw none at Fair Oaks but six Rodman guns and four large pieces of ship ordnance. They were in position on Malvern Hill on Tuesday evening. All our twenty and thirty pound Parrott guns were carried safely through. I think no field pieces of ordinary calibre were lost on the route, excepting one three inch ordnance gun. Twenty three inch guns were lost in Porter's battle, and an aid to Gen. McCall told me that twenty more were captured by the enemy in Monday's battle. I know that Randall's battery was lost. Excepting the stores destroyed at Savage Station, I think no others were lost, save about 200 wagons and wagon loads which were destroyed Monday afternoon. Our loss of war material, (excepting guns) therefore, was not important.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, July 7, 1862.

The gunboats Tyler and Essex arrived here to-day from St. Louis.

There is no news whatever from below, and there have been no arrivals from Memphis.

Passengers via Columbus report everything quiet down the road.

Up to noon to-day there had been 1,035 claims presented to the Claim Commission.

The gunboat Pittsburgh yet lies in the stream, waiting for the Eastport to come out of the dock at Mound City.

CAIRO, July 7.—We have nothing to-day from Vicksburg.

One thousand and thirty-five claims have been returned to the Government Commission. In the aggregate they amount to over $300,000.

The owners of the steamer Montgomery, which was lost at the time of the movement on Paducah, presented a claim this morning of $25,000.

The ram Monarch was sent here to have her boilers repaired.

The difficulty with the gunboat Pittsburg is an original one. Her bulkhead is so near the furnaces as to take fire occasionally. She is to go on the ways at Mound City as soon as the Eastport goes off, which will be in about a week.

The prize Clara Dolson is to take the place of the Maria Denning as receiving ship. This change will save Uncle Sam over $100 a day. The poor old man pays enormous prices for everything he gets here.

General Strong has issued an order abolishing the pass system for civilians leaving Cairo.

Since the removal of Capt. Turnley to Memphis, Capt. Connor of Gen. Grant's staff has been appointed post quartermaster here.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM THE GULF.

CAPTURE OF A REBEL FORT.

Military Matters and Movements.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Navy Department has been officially informed that on the 15th ult., Lieutenant Commanding Powell, in the gunboat Tahoma, accompanied by the Somerset, crossed the bar of St. Mark's River, and drove out a company of rebel artillery, with four or five field pieces, from a fort near the light-house, afterwards landing and burning the fort and the buildings used as barracks.

We captured the English schooner Lucy, from Havana, endeavoring to run the blockade on the Florida coast.

The steamer Somerset has captured the schooner Curlew off Cedar Keys, Fla. She was from Havana. The Somerset also surprised a steamer in Dead Man's Bay, loading with cotton. Before she could be reached, she was fired and destroyed by her crew.

The United States steamer Montgomery, off the Rio Grande, has captured the British schooner Will-o'-the-Wisp, loaded with gunpowder in fish barrels and in bags, percussion caps, shoes, and a case of marked clothing.

The United States steamer Pierville, captured off Cape Fear the schooner Morning Star, from Nassau, heading for Wilmington. She was loaded with salt, acids, cigars, &c.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Senator Clark will leave for New Hampshire in a day or two to recruit new regiments; Senator Dixon has already gone to Connecticut for the same purpose.

No more furloughs will be granted to returned prisoners. All furloughs heretofore given them are hereby revoked, and all prisoners now at large on their paroles, or who may hereafter be paroled by the rebel authorities, will immediately repair if belonging to regiments raised in New England and the middle States, to the Camp of Instruction established near Annapolis, Md.; if belonging to regiments raised in Virginia, Tennessee, Indiana and Michigan, to Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio; if belonging to regiments raised in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri, to the camp near Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and report for such duty, compatible with their parole as may be assigned to them by the officers of said camps, and all, whether officers or soldier, who fail to comply with this order within the space of time necessary, will be accounted deserters and dealt with accordingly.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondent says Commodore Wilkes has been ordered to the command of the flotilla in James River.

It is said Gen. Lew. Wallace earnestly desires to be sent with a few Indiana and Ohio regiments to join McClellan.

According to latest dates from Fortress Monroe, Col. Van Wyck is not dead but seriously wounded.

A special dispatch to the *Herald* from Washington says:

There have arrived to-day five lieutenants and two seargants of an Iowa regiment captured at Shiloh, and afterwards prisoners at Macon Ga. They exchanged clothes with some rebel soldiers in prison and escaped, procured a couple of skiffs, and started down the Ocomulgee River. When they arrived at the mouth of the river, they were picked up by a boat from one of our vessels. They were transferred to the transport Massachusetts, and arrived at Fortress Monroe Saturday morning.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1862.

Mr. WILMOT presented a petition from Thos. W. Bradford for an appropriation of public lands for the benefit of industrial schools for women.

Mr. FESSENDEN from the Committee on Finance, reported back the tariff bill with amendments. He offered a resolution that the Secretary of War furnish the Senate with copies of all orders of the executive to Gen. McClellan, relative to an advance of the army of the Potomac on Richmond, and all the correspondence between the said Gen. McClellan and the Executive from the date of the order of the 22d of February to the advance on Manassas up to May 1st. Also a statement of the numerical force of the army of the Potomac as shown in November, 1861, and in January, February and March, 1862. Also, the number of troops Gen. McClellan took from Fortress Monroe, the number at the Fortress, and the reinforcements sent to him up to June 1st, 1862. The resolution lies over.

Mr. WILLEY moved to take up the bill for the admission of Western Virginia. This was disagreed to by yeas 17, nays 15.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN a committee of conference on the bill authorizing an additional issue of Treasury Notes was appointed.

Mr. WILSON of Mass., from the committee of the bill regulating the pay and emoluments of officers of the army, made a report which was agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DIVEN asked the House to excuse his colleagues, Messrs. Van Valkenburgh and Pomeroy, and himself from service for the remainder of the session. They desired to return to their respective districts to use their influence in raising troops for the service of the country. In taking leave of the House, should the application be granted, for a season, perhaps forever, he (Diven) desired to say, if the Constitution and the Union are to be saved, it must be by the strong military arm in the battle field.

LATES FROM EUROPE

THE NEWS BY THE EUROPA.

The London Times on the War.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 7.—The Europa, from Liverpool *via* Queenstown 29th ult., passed Cape Race at 12 o'clock last Sunday night. She was boarded by the Associated Press' news yacht, and a summary of her news obtained.

The advices per the Europa are two days later than those by the Kangaroo.

The receipt of the Persia's news in Liverpool caused an increased excitement in the cotton market and an advance in prices.

The London *Times* says in regard to the war in America that the news shows that nothing much can be expected before the fall, and it hopes that means will be devised before that time to put an end to the conflict.

The French Chambers had adjourned.

There were rumors that the Emperor Napoleon was reconsidering the principles of the next Mexican expedition, and that the embarkation of the French troops was suspended.

Minnesota Democratic Convention.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, July 2, 1862.

The Democratic "Corpus" is being re-animated. The "unconstitutional acts" of the administration have given the shock and waked it to a spasmodic action and ephemeral life.

The State Convention was held here this day. The unterrified assembled, through their delegates to nominate candidates for Congress. E. O. Hamlin a former candidate for governor, "this and nothing more," was the temporary chairman, and ex-Gov. H. H. Sibley the president of the permanent organization. Massey, editor of the St. Paul *Journal*, a sheet strongly tinged with secesh, acted as guide, philosopher and friend. As usual the hours wasted away in many a lachrymose appeal and ambitious ventilation. The administration was severely censured for corruption and usurpation. There was a strong protest against emancipation. The country in its integrity was nothing, so that the constitutional rights of the South were revered. Of these rights they constitute themselves to judge. The constitution was an awful and venerable shade, and it was resolved that the "Union be as it was" and "the constitution preserved as it is." Yet this was the heretofore celebrated constitution amendment party. It reminds us of the celebrated commentaries of "Peter" in the "Tale of a Tub." Who has not heard of that brilliant strategem of the squirrel to escape the pursuit of a dog in the water. While concealing its head it exposed the tail and adjoining parts. An example of the Democracy here.

After the resolutions the balloting for president began. Major Cullen, ex-Indian Superintendent, and ex-Judge Chatfield, were the nominees for Congress from the first and second districts respectively.

As there is no chance for their election, we leave them and the Democracy here.

In the latter days of July the Republican convention will be held. There are quite a number of candidates. Among them are the lieutenant governor, the secretary of state and present members. E. B. S.

The Fourth of July at DeKalb.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

DEKALB, LEE CO. July 5, 1862.

The Fourth of July at this place was ushered in with the booming of cannon. About nine o'clock the delegations from the neighboring towns came pouring in to our delightful village. About eleven o'clock a delegation of 150 waggons, led by the DeKalb band, came from north of Sycamore with banners and the stars and stripes floating in the breeze. We noticed in the procession some of the citizens of our county, men who had lived under the stars and stripes these many years, yet who never attended celebrations, but the time and circumstances quickened the energies of these old patriots, and they rode ten, twelve and fourteen miles in the hot sun and dust to celebrate the glorious anniversary of American Independence. The procession was formed at twelve o'clock, and marched to a delightful spot in Union Grove, where there was at least 10,000 people assembled to hear Gen. Linder of Chicago; but alas no Gen Linder was there. But the day passed off very pleasantly, notwithstanding Gen. Linder was not here. We have home talent second to none in the State. Messrs. Maxon, Hopkins and Howard interested the large concourse of people with speeches full of patriotism and Fourth of July, equal if not better than Gen. Linder, and we have the twenty-five dollars in our pocket.

The Case of Col. Jennison.

[From the Missouri Democrat, 6th.]

Col. Jennison's friends, who supported and saw him through his recent troubles in the Kansas department, are grieved that he should manifest so little discretion and so much impropriety in his late card published in the Leavenworth *Conservative*. His services, which have been so signal and effective against the rebels and bushwhackers in Western Missouri, the country will not soon forget. At the same time his dismissal, under the circumstances, will meet with general acquiescence and approval. The following is the official order:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 1, 1862.

Brig. Gen. W. Scott, Acting Inspector General, St Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: The Secretary of War directs that the order to you from this office, of May 26th, 1862, reinstating Col Charles R. Jennison in command of the 7th Kansas volunteers, be rescinded, and that Col. A. L. Lee be established in command of the same. If Col. Jennison has been mustered into service, he will be mustered out, to date from the day of his muster-in. I am, general, very respectfully your obedient servant,

THOMAS M. VINCENT, Assistant Adjutant General.

Rebel News from Richmond.

[From the Richmond Whig, June 28.]

We are without the information we expected to possess and to impart to our readers this morning of the operations in front of this city. The authorities excluded all reporters from the lines of the army and afford no intelligence to the press, though the whole country is breathless with anxiety to know what is transpiring, though a battle has been raging nearly all day within hearing.

We only know that fire was resumed before day on the other side of the Chickahominy, near Mechanicsville, and that by night the enemy had been driven southward down the Chickahominy, a distance of three or four miles. The firing, whenever they stood their ground, was heavy; but this generally was not for long periods. Their falling back was, for the most part, orderly, and they succeeded in getting off most of their artillery, as well as the greatest part of their dead and wounded. Some six or eight pieces of artillery were wrested from them, and the usual amount of small arms, knapsacks, overcoats, &c., were found strewn along the lines of retreat. They evidently seek to avoid a general engagement, whether with the hope of reinforcements, or with the view of drawing us on to their strongest positions, or from sheer cowardice, it is impossible to say.

Our forces engaged yesterday were divisions under command of Stonewall Jackson, Longstreet and the two Hills. Our scanty information does not enable us to say whether the forces on this side of the Chickahominy were engaged yesterday. The casualties are not believed to be heavy, though quite a number of wounded have been brought to this city. To-day (Saturday) will probably witness a general and decisive battle. We have no fear of the result.

THE PRISONERS CAPTURED.

The prisoners captured yesterday, Friday, and brought to this city, were only thirty in number, and represent the following regiments: 7th Maine; 9th and 18th Mass.; 10th, 25th and 43d N. Y.; 8th, 9th and 98th Penn.; 1st Penn. Rifles; 1st and 4th Mich. The only officer in the lot was a barefaced, barefooted Dutch Yankee, Lieut. E. Eichelberger, of the 8th Penn., who was captured by some means in the vicinity of Seven Pines, yesterday morning.

We regret to learn that John M. Daniel, Esq., editor of the Richmond *Examiner*, who was acting as aid to Gen. A. P. Hill, had his right arm shattered by a ball, in the battle yesterday.

Major Marmaduke Johnson's battery, and the Purcell battery, both of this city, distinguished themselves in the fight yesterday. The former was complimented on the field by Gen. Hill.

We doubt if any community in the world ever exhibited more composure under similar circumstances than was exhibited by the people of Richmond yesterday while the battle was progressing near the city, the result of which was to determine whether they were to be slaves or freemen. No excitement was visible anywhere. Men, women and children, except those who were ministering to the wounded soldiers, were engaged in their daily pursuits or promenaded the streets as usual. No levity was observed, but each countenance betokened a calm reliance on the favor of God, the justice of our cause, and the valor of our troops. This stoical equanimity is a characteristic of the Richmond people, which has often been regarded by strangers as a sort of societary phenomenon. It should be cultivated as a preventive of panics, to which all communities are subject who have suffered themselves to be afflicted by sensational excitements.

In the afternoon groups were collected at some of the corners or main streets, anxious to hear the latest reports from the battle field, and about the hospitals when the wounded were brought in, there were similar gatherings. Apart from these incidents, there was nothing to indicate that the "great battle" for the right of self-government was pending within a half hour's ride of the city. There was one other variation from the general aspect of the streets which deserves a passing notice: it was the absence from the sidewalks of the tinselled "officers" and absentees from camp. The latter had returned to the post of duty, with the exception, perhaps, of a few who, together with the gold braid gents, had secluded themselves from observation by remaining within doors until dark. The people of Richmond acted well yesterday, and should—as we doubt not they will—maintain their philosophical composure.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

State Military Matters.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 6, 1862.

Governor Morton has issued a stirring proclamation calling for eleven additional regiments of infantry, one from each congressional district, to rendezvous as follows: First district, the 65th regiment at Evansville; second district, 66th regiment, New Albany; third district, 67th regiment, at Madison; fourth district, 68th regiment, at Greensburg; fifth district, 69th regiment, Richmond; sixth district, 70th regiment, Indianapolis; seventh district, 71st regiment, Terre Haute; eighth district, 72d regiment Lafayette; ninth district, 73d regiment, South Bend; tenth district, 74th regiment, Fort Wayne; eleventh district, 75th regiment, Wabash Town. Commandants of camps will be appointed immediately, and every facility will be afforded to insure the speedy organization of the regiments. The regiments heretofore called for, and in process of organization, will rendezvous in this city, as per previous arrangement. Six batteries of light artillery will also be raised, to rendezvous at Indianapolis, or in the camp in the district where raised, if desired.

The 15th, 16th and 17th Indiana batteries, Capts. Von Schlin..., ... and Miner, left, splendidly equipped, last night for the seat of war. An Illinois regiment passed through here to-day, eastward bound.

K. G. C.

[From the Havana (Ill.) Battle Axe.]

The following is an extract of a letter found by Mr. Lincoln ... near Esquire Tomlin's, on Crane Creek, in Mason county, a day or two ago:

BEARDSTOWN, Ill.

FRIEND OF THE G. C.: Yours of the 10th inst., was duly received. We are very much gratified to hear how you have grown in strength. We now number 500, exclusive of fifty probationers. We have consulted Gen. B. His opinion is that Republicanism must be exterminated, even if it should require powder and lead. Therefore prepare yourself for any emergency. Arms and ammunition are plenty.

Destruction of Army Stores.

After the retreat commenced of our army from the Chickahominy marshes, it was found impossible to remove all the army stores. The Philadelphia *Inquirer's* correspondent relates how some of them were disposed of:

The locomotive "Speedwell" was linked to twelve freight cars, filled with ordnance stores and ammunition, and, true to her name, was soon on the way to the Chickahominy bridge, with 200 pounds of steam on the valve and the water below the lowest guage. The train was arranged with fuses, so as to explode upon reaching the bridge, and, without a living soul on board, she sped on her mighty errand. In a few minutes an explosion was heard that shook the earth for miles, and, as the huge volume of smoke rolled away, a load was lifted off the hearts of all that so much valuable ammunition as we had accumulated there could not be turned against ourselves.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

WANTED.—A young man and wife, with no children, wish to hire a small tenement of three or four rooms to commence housekeeping in. ... Address Post Office Box 3082.

WANTED—Occupants for a suite of front rooms (will be let singly if desired); No. 15 Congress street, corner of Michigan avenue. Dinner at six o'clock.

WANTED.—A Girl wants a situation in a private respectable first class family, to Cook, Wash and Iron. Please address "M. E. G." Chicago Post Office. The South Side preferred. City reference given if required.

WANTED.—Wanted immediately twenty-five good Carpenters. Apply at 74 and 76 Fulton street, West Side.

WANTED—Girl Wanted—Plain Cook and good Washer and Ironer, to go to the country for three months, then to return to the city. A German, English or American preferred. Address, with reference, Box 2067, Post Office.

WANTED.—A pair of 3 inch Tubular, or two-flue Boilers, 20 to 30 horse power each. MUST BE IN GOOD ORDER AND NOT LONG BEEN IN USE. Any person having such will find a cash purchaser by addressing L. D. WILSON, care P. O. Box 3866, Chicago, Ill., with full particulars.

WANTED—A good Blank Book Forwarder can find steady employment by applying to JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, Stationers and Blank Book Manufacturers, 122 Lake street.

WANTED—A highly qualified Teacher of the Piano desires a few more pupils, at the reduced rate of $10 for twenty lessons. Address "E. F.," P. O. Box 1975.

WANTED—By a prompt paying tenant, with a family of three persons, by the first or middle of August, a neat comfortable house with six or seven rooms on the West Side of the river, between Halsted and Rucker, north of Jackson and south of Randolph street. Terms must be moderate. Address, stating terms and location, Post Office Box 829.

WANTED—By a young man, a situation as Clerk. Understands Book-Keeping and is willing to make himself generally useful. Satisfactory references given. Address "W. J. H."

WANTED—An intelligent steady man (with a family preferred) to take charge of a respectable business in the country. Wages about $40 per month, and steady employment. ... Address "C. L." Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—A Partner with five hundred dollars to enter into a highly respectable business yielding large profits. ... Address Post Office Box 1213, Chicago.

WANTED—The loan of a good Horse and Buggy, for two or three months. Keep, incidental expenses, and one dollar per week to be paid by a gentleman living at Hyde Park House. Apply to Post Office Box 2815.

WANTED—A Lady wishes to board in a private family where her services in Teaching Music will be considered equivalent. Reference Mrs E. G. BOSTWICK. Address "M. A." Tribune Office.

WANTED.—A young lady, well qualified, desires to teach one or more pupils Piano Forte Music, in a private family, as remuneration for board. Please state name and residence, and address "Teacher," Post Office Box 233, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A good business man with $2,000, as Partner in a Manufacturing Business. The article made is one of the staples sold by all Grocery men. $15,000 is already invested in Buildings and Machinery,

With no Incumbrance of any kind.

A large and responsible Eastern House are present owners, who will furnish equal amount of capital, ... Inquire for particulars of N. A. HAVEN, No. 212 South Water street.

LOST—On the 4th, on Michigan avenue, a Spotted Coach Dog (a six months old). The dog is well known in town. The finder will be liberally rewarded by bringing the same to JOHNSTON, SPENCER & CO., 39 Lake street.

LOST—On Thursday, the 3d inst., a CHECK drawn by Gleghorn, Leckie & Co. on S. Sturges & Sons ... Any one finding the above will be suitably rewarded on leaving it at ... CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., 15 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—A New Buckeye Mower, all complete (E. Ball's Patent) for sale for $90 cash, which is one-half the manufacturer's price. Apply to PETER SHIMP, 151 State street.

FOR SALE—A fifteen horse power Stationary Engine, in good running order. Address P. O. Box 1396.

MONEY TO LOAN—From One to Five Years, In sums to suit, on city of country security. Business paper wanted. D. F. DOWNING & CO., 36 Clark street.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the name of SAVAGE, KEITH & CO., is dissolved by limitation. James C. Savage is alone authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation. JAMES C. SAVAGE, DEXTER D. KEITH, MARCUS D. GILMAN. Chicago, July 4th, 1862.

BOARDING—A large furnished room, with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, at No. 6 Washington street, opposite Dearborn Park. References required.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE in the city of Chicago, or on farms in Illinois within one hundred miles of Chicago. Apply to GEO. W. NEWCOMB, 68 Dearborn st., Room No. 1.

A REQUEST—DENTAL.—In order to avoid frequent interruptions in appointments, and the loss of time to patients, DR. ALLPORT Will hereafter devote from 10 to 12½ A. M. and from 3 to 5½ P. M. to CONSULTATIONS, ... Chicago, May 26th, 1862.

New Advertisements.

N. O. SUGAR.—We have on hand Twenty Hhds. New Orleans Sugar, Just arrived from Memphis, which we offer for sale at our Store, No. 187 South Water street. UNDERWOOD & CO.

$20,000 TO LOAN FOR A term of years on Real Estate in the City of Chicago, in amounts of $2,000 and upwards, at 10 per cent per annum. Applications made to GEO. CLEVELAND, of the firm of Taylor & Cleveland, 225 South Water street.

DR. ANDRE, of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris. Formerly Clinical Chief of the Hospitals of Paris. Surgeon Major of the Eastern Army in the Crimea; Medal of Honor of H. M. the Emperor of the French, for the Cholera Epidemic of 1854, etc. All the above documents and many others on exhibition at the office. ... Address to DRS. ANDRE & STRATFORD, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 3361. Office 134 South Clark street.

SAVE HEATING THE HOUSE. Laundry Stoves, Flat Iron Heaters, Charcoal Furnaces, Charcoal Flat Irons, &c., at VAN SCHAACK'S, 47 STATE STREET.

ICE BOXES, REFRIGERATORS, Water Coolers, Filters, Ice Cream Freezers, Ice Pitchers, and Summer Goods generally, at VAN SCHAACK'S.

VAN SCHAACK, 47 STATE STREET, Has Pinking Irons, Quilling Scissors, Italian Irons, Polishing Irons, Charcoal Irons, &c.

FRUIT JARS, in Glass, Earthen and Tin, for sale by VAN SCHAACK, No. 47 State street, Sign of the Golden Tea Kittle.

BATHING APPARATUS—Hip, Sitz, Plunge, Infant and Foot Bath Tubs, at VAN SCHAACK'S, No. 47 State street, Sign of the Golden Tea Kittle.

PEACE MAKER, GOLDEN AGE, VULCAN, SNOW BIRD, and other COOK STOVES, Adapted for Wood, Coal or Coke, at VAN SCHAACK'S, 47 State street.

FIRE INSURANCE. AGENCY OF L. D. Olmsted & Co. We represent the following well known FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES: SECURITY, of New York, Assets—$650,000. SPRINGFIELD, Marine, of Springfield, Mass., Assets—$412,000. CITY, Fire, of New Haven, Assets—$300,000. PARK, of New York, Assets—$250,000. MERCHANTS, of Hartford, Assets—$240,000. RELIEF, of New York, Assets—$260,000. HOME, of New Haven, Assets—$255,000. IRVING, of New York, Assets—$240,000. L. D. OLMSTED & CO., Corner of Lake and Lasalle Sts.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, Are now receiving the largest and most complete stock of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Tin Plate, SHEET IRON, COPPER, Wire, Nails, GLASS AND FARMING TOOLS, Ever offered in this market. WE ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THE BEST AXES AND SAD IRONS IN AMERICA. ... TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., 62 Lake street Chicago.

FIRE PROOF SAFES—Manufactured by DIEBOLD BAHMANN & CO., Cincinnati, Which, for BEAUTY OF FINISH Excels anything of the kind made in this country, with round bolts, silver plated handles, and powder proof locks. Prices for Single Door, $50 to $150. Prices for Double Doors, $175 to $600. For sale by F. W. PRATT.

SEALED PROPOSALS.—Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., Indianapolis, Ind., July 1st, 1862.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, July 10, 1862, for 2,000 Cavalry Horses, and 1,000 Artillery Horses. All to be delivered at the Government Stables, in Indianapolis, Ind. ... JAMES A. EKIN, A. Q. M. U. S. A.

NOTICE TO FORAGE CONTRACTORS. OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, Louisville, Ky., July 3, 1862. Sealed Proposals will be received at this office till 12 o'clock M. of the 19th day of July instant, for furnishing the United States Government with—Two hundred and fifty thousand (250,000) bushels Corn; Two hundred and fifty thousand (250,000) bushels Oats. ... Capt. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. ... WM. D. EARNEST, Lt. and A. A. Q. M.

MONTREAL PURE MALT Whisky can be had medicinally, and suitable for the Table and Family use. ... JOHN A. MAY.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7½ o'clock ... Curtain rises at 8. TUESDAY EVENING, July 8th, will be produced for the second time the new 3 act Irish Drama, written by Laura Keen, and acted at her theatre over 100 nights, entitled The Macarthy or Peep O' Day. For the proper production of which the manager has effected an engagement with MR. and MRS J. H. ALLEN, Of the New York theatres, ...

AT BRYAN HALL, The Wonderful East India Magi, HAMBUJER, Assisted by MADAM HAMBUJER, the Charming Pianist. Begs leave to announce to the citizens of Chicago that he will commence a series of GRAND SOIREES MAGIQUE, AT BRYAN HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, July 7th, ... ADMISSION—25 cents. Children 15 cents. ...

VAAS & DEAN'S Light Guard Band, Office 47 South Clark street, between Randolph and Lake streets, Chicago, Ill. MUSIC FURNISHED FOR PARADES, BALLS, CONCERTS, &c. ☞ Post Office Box 3862. A. J. VAAS, Leader. S. T. DEAN, Caller.

Miscellaneous.

CHAS. L. NOBLE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN LAMPS AND OILS. CARBON OIL For sale at Manufacturer's Prices. 175 LAKE STREET.

TO LIVERPOOL—WEEKLY From New York. Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built Iron Steamships, City of New York, City of Baltimore, City of Washington, City of Manchester, Etna, Edinburgh, Kangaroo, Glasgow, Vigo, Bosphorus. ... CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., General Western Agents, 12 Lasalle street, Chicago.

NEW PERFUMES by JAQUES. Extract Garden Lavender, Extract Mayflower, Extract Pond Lilly, Extract Rondelitia, 100 varieties of Lubin's, Bailly's Ess. Bouquet, Guerlain's Assorted Extracts. SMITH & DWYER, Dealers in fine Toilet Goods, 92 & 94 LAKE STREET, Opposite Tremont House.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK. FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President. CASH ASSETS OVER $8,000,000! Which is the property of Policy Holders. ... B. W. PHILLIPS, Agent for Chicago. E. B. MERRELL, Agent for Wisconsin. Post Office address Milwaukee.

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., AGENTS FOR Boston Belting Company's CELEBRATED RUBBER, BELTING, PACKING, And Hose. NO. 181 LAKE STREET.

GREAT EXHIBITION IN LONDON.—Visitors to Europe this year can procure RETURN TICKETS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, By the Canadian weekly line of Mail Steamers to Liverpool, Glasgow and Londonderry. Send for particulars to JAS. WARRACK, 12 Lake street, Chicago.

R. T. CRANE & BRO., LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATERS, Adapted to private houses, with cast iron Radiators. All kinds of buildings heated by STEAM PIPES on the most approved principle. All goods in our line at WHOLESALE, and at the LOWEST MARKET PRICE. 102 West Lake Street.

AGENTS, PEDLERS, TRADERS AND THE SPECULATING CLASSES GENERALLY.—Great inducements offered ... HUBBARD BROTHERS, 65 Nassau st., New York.

THE NEW YACHT CONSTITUTION, Now lying at the head of Washington street, in the Basin, may be chartered by responsible parties for a day or evening. Address P. O. Box 1785.

FOX & HOWARD, CONTRACTORS FOR DREDGING, DOCKING, BRIDGING, GRADING AND MASONRY. Office 60 Dearborn street, Old P. O. Building, Chicago. ...

"BUCK EYE FRUIT JAR," THE BEST "SELF-SEALING" JAR Ever offered to the public. For sale wholesale and retail by HURLBUT & TYRRELL, 49 Lake street.

TAKEN UP—By J. P. De Cou, ...

IF JOHN MYERS, WHO FORmerly resided in Liverpool ... will call on ... MICHAEL ... Attorney at Law, ...

CHOICE WINES ON CONSIGNMENT. Just received from Havre, 250 dozen "Vin de l'Empereur" Champagne, ... "St. Julien Medoc, Chateau-Vintage 1858" ... "St. Estephe" ... "Grand" "Bauline" ...

ENOCH WOODS, (Successor to CHAS. A. HAVEN) No. 130 LAKE STREET, DEALER IN Guns, Sporting Apparatus, Fishing Tackle, Pistols, ... AND MILITARY GOODS, Powder and Shot, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ATTENTION SOLDIERS OF ...

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1862.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

We hope that Congress will not adjourn until some decisive event makes the dispersion of that body, even for a month's vacation, safe to the country. Let the members remain at their posts. Any hour may change the whole aspect of the war, and by bringing into it a foreign element, make it a struggle for the independence of each State of the North. At such a moment, the demands of the country are imperative, and he is no patriot who prefers the quiet of his rural home, the care of his private business, or the indulgence of his desire for pleasure, rather than the discharge of the official trusts reposed in his hands. The representatives of the people should be ashamed to abandon Washington now.

GOV. YATES.

The howl of Gov. Yates' detractors has ceased, and there is not in all Illinois a man, so far as we know, who does not gladly admit that he has nobly discharged his duty as the Executive head of the State. The assumption by the Federal Government of all the military contracts made by the Governor's direction, and the full endorsement by the war office of his acts—not endorsement only but warm and cordial approval—are conclusive evidence of the zeal, fidelity and singleness of purpose with which he has worked. We have known all the while that the howl raised against him had its origin, not in any patriotic fear that he was not efficiently serving the loyal cause, but in the malignancy of the disloyal men who feared he was serving that cause too effectually and well.

THE ILLINOIS TWENTY-FOURTH.

The officers of the Illinois Twenty-fourth regiment of Infantry—a German regiment commanded by a Hungarian soldier of Liberty, Col. Mihalotzy—being lately ordered by General Mitchel, in whose division the regiment is, to do some dirty work in the way of nigger-catching for secessionists, indignantly refused, and in a body, tendered their resignations, saying that their men would shoot them if they should consent to serve upon conditions that implied any aid of either secession or slavery—the twin roots of the rebellion. The General would not accept the tender of their commissions, but commanded them to take up their swords and go again to their duty. And thus the matter stands: The obnoxious order has not been obeyed, nor have the resignations been withdrawn; but the regiment is doing its duty, and, as ever, is ready, nay anxious, to measure its strength with any two regiments of the foe! We honor the officers of the Twenty-fourth, and could all others of the service be induced to imitate their patriotic example, we should soon hear the last of Order No. 3 and other kindred abominations for aiding and comforting a treacherous and unmanly enemy.

HAVE WE A GOVERNMENT.

The purpose of Fernando Wood's recent conspiracy, for the furtherance of which he made his late tour in the West, and for which he was so closely closeted with the leaders of the secession Democracy of this city, is now apparent. He made a speech in New York at the semi-secession meeting a few days since, in which he declared:

> That we must be rid of the abolition Congress; and it is to be done as Oliver Cromwell sent hence the Rump Parliament—by walking into Parliament and scattering it to the winds. Let your voices be heard in the capital of the country, and if your armies are not successful at once, I for one raise the standard—a change of measures or a change of men!

This so exactly coincides with the balderdash which usually resounds in the editorial columns of the Chicago *Times*, that we cannot doubt that Wood is the inspiration which gives that organ of secession its *animus* and tone.

It is an evidence of the mistaken leniency of our government that it permits such language to be used, either by orators or journalists, in an emergency like the present; but in the logic of events which are not now far off, we have assurances that the day is near in which scoundrels like Wood, who dare propose revolution for the aid of the revolutionists of the South, will be hung up by the neck, as they ought to be, we had almost said, without judge or jury. In the meantime the constituted authorities should put a throttle valve in Fernandy's neck.

LABOR THE GREAT WANT OF AMERICA.

In a new country, labor is one of the prime wants. Without it, in due supply, no progress and prosperity can be secured. To encourage the introduction of foreign labor has been the policy of the United States from its foundation; and what would have been our hitherto extraordinary development, as a nation, but for the tens of thousands from Europe, we may add, *from Africa*, whose strong arms and persistent toil have wrought the wonders of civilized improvements, which have, in less than a century, made the United States one of the chief powers of the world?

One of the problems of the present war is the disposal of one of the sections of the grand army of laborers to which we owe our progress in wealth, civilization and power. Strange to say, that in a country where labor is our first need, we are ready to banish the African, as an alien, an intruder, an enemy, when, for near one half the country, his labor is yet indispensable; and when, if we banish him, we may long look for a substitute to take his place. It is a striking illustration of American short-sightedness, that at the instant we are talking of the deportation of the African race, comes the earnest appeal of the Danish government to our own, to possess the very labor we are so willing to discard.

Full time it is for us to ask, whether this short-sighted, malignant policy toward the colored race is right, either in justice to that race, or to ourselves. Here is a vast land, surpassing in extent entire Europe—embracing every form of climate, and demanding for each the labor of every race. The inhabitants and citizens of the United States are in general natives of more northerly and temperate zones. In the absence of the African, created and inured to a hot climate, what race is to take his place in tilling the soil under a burning sun? Will the Scandinavian, the German, the Irish, each born under northern skies, do this? Suppose the entire African race transported from our American territories, as some advocate. What, in effect, would be the result, but to leave the teeming soil of our southern territory a waste and a wilderness. Is this the end to which political animosity and hatred to an innocent race would bring us?

The African is here. God, in his mysterious Providence, has planted that unfortunate race on our shores. The unwilling victim of cupidity and avarice, he was torn from his native land, and compelled to the unrequited and deep degradation of servitude in this our land of liberty. We have prospered by his labors; and now that the Providential era has come in strife and war and blood, when humanity pleads for a wronged and oppressed race, we are told, forsooth, that the African is not ours. The doom of centuries of injustice and wrong he has borne is as nothing to us, and like Hagar and Ishmael, we are ready to drive him forth, unheeding the wrong to him, or the wrong to ourselves.

But true, as is He who rules and governs in human affairs, the added wrong of exile we now propose for the long suffering African, if inflicted, will recoil upon ourselves. The African is here by surely as good a right as are we ourselves. His labor is indispensable to us. The day that witnesses his exile, will inaugurate, for our southern territory, an era of growing barbarism. But one thing remains for us—to give him his rightful freedom—to reward his toil—and to open thus the way for the ultimate restoration to all the rights of humanity of his wronged and oppressed race. The voice of God, in this dire strife of our nation, is but the repetition of his ancient command, to "loose the bonds of the oppressor, and to let the oppressed go free." God will care for the rest.

STAND BY THE GOVERNMENT.

The real purpose of the men and journals that are engaged in malignant and hostile criticism of the Government—of Mr. Lincoln and his acts; of Mr. Stanton and his alleged failures; of Congress and its errors—is to weaken the loyal cause—if possible to excite and complete a moral if not an armed revolution here at home, by which the power of the nation may be paralyzed and the victory finally given to the enemies of the Republic. They dare not attack the cause openly and preach treason without adulteration, but pretending loyalty and zeal for the Union, they are dealing deadly blows upon what all patriots hold dear. When they assail the President they mean a blow at the principles and policy that he represents. When they quarrel with the Secretary of War they take issue only with his determination to attack and destroy the deadly enemies of the country. When they belch forth objurgations against Congress, they are all the while inwardly cursing the forms of law which give resistance to secession its legal and a part of its moral weight. They hate not the President, nor Stanton, nor Congress. But Mr. Lincoln is the exponent of an idea—the idea of Liberty; Mr. Stanton is his executive assistant, and Congress is the source whence the means for enforcing that idea are to flow. The quarrel is not with the men, but with the work of conquering and enfranchising—the work that by the Providence of the Almighty they are commissioned to do. When, then, it is proposed by Fernandy "Wud" to drive Congress from the Capitol to make room for the Empire Club, or when the Chicago *Times* recommends a march on Washington to push Stanton off his stool, or when the senseless rabble, which take their opinions from the New York villain or his Chicago coadjutator, howl about the "abolitionists," and propose to put them to death and end the war, we may be sure that the real purpose is to aid slavery and secession, and to degrade and dishonor freedom and our country. We hold that the time has come in which the government—the government constituted by hallowed usages, the forms of law, and the affections of the people—should protect itself from the enemies at home, less hateful, but not less dangerous, than the armed forces of the South. The President may be charged with error; and who may not? Mr. Stanton may be alternately rash and timid; but who is always wise and discreet? Congress may not come up to the measure of every man's expectation; what deliberative body ever did? But as long as they represent the authority of the Republic they should be protected from the treason which, needlessly striking at them, reaches even into the very vitals of the loyal cause—the point at which the blows are really aimed. To propose to compel Mr. Lincoln's abdication, is treason; to offer to purge Congress with any modern Col. Pride, or by any other means, is revolution. The traitors and revolutionists are twisting the ropes by which they will some day be hanged. Stand by the government! That is the only hope of the country!

Stonewall Jackson.

If we may believe the Richmond *Dispatch*, the famous rebel general, "Stonewall" Jackson, is dead. If the statement prove true, the rebels have lost a champion whose place they cannot fill. His exploits in the field have been more brilliant than those of any other rebel general. He was a Georgian, his proper name being Thomas J. Jackson. How he obtained his soubriquet of Stonewall is a matter of uncertainty. We believe that it originally belonged to a brigade of Virginia rebels which he commanded. His activity, however, made him a division commander, and finally the leader of an army. He sustained three severe defeats in the course of his operations. The first was administered by Patterson's corps at Falling Waters, the second by Shields at Winchester, and the third by Fremont at Cross Keys.

But his successful efforts were telling. The first was his winter raid from Winchester to Martinsburg, Romney, Bath, Hancock and other places, a fearful march, which threw many hundreds of his men into the hospitals. The second was his pursuit of Banks through the Shenandoah valley, after attacking Milroy in the mountains. His successful return through the valley, fighting Fremont at Cross Keys and Shields at Port Republic, was even more remarkable. These were efforts at swift marching and shrewd maneuvering, and though he achieved success he filled the Virginia towns with his disabled soldiers. The latest number of the Richmond *Dispatch* received says, that "the hospitals in and around Charlottesville are filled with the wounded soldiers of Jackson's command, and they continue to arrive."

Beloit College Commencement.

The exercises of the annual commencement of Beloit College will take place on Wednesday, July 9th. Connected with these, the other exercises of commencement week will be as follows:

Baccalaureate Sermon, by President Chapin, Sabbath afternoon.

Address before the Missionary Society, by Rev. J. B. Walton of Rockford, Ill., Sabbath evening.

Oration before the Archæan Society, by Rev. A. Swazey of Chicago, Monday evening.

Prize declamations by members of the Sophomore and Freshman classes, Tuesday afternoon.

Exercises of the Society of the Alumni, Tuesday evening. Oration by Rev. J. Collie of Delevan; poem by Mr. Alexander Kerr of Roscoe, Ill.

Examination of candidates for admission to college classes, on Tuesday forenoon.

The graduating class numbers sixteen—the largest the College has yet sent out. This circumstance will render the occasion one of unusual interest, and is regarded by the friends of the institution as one among the many signs of steady growth. The College, even in these times of trouble, and though it has given several members to the army of the country, was never in so hopeful a condition as now. A cordial invitation is hereby extended to the friends of liberal education to be present and join in these literary festivities.

Trial for Hanging Burke.

Last week Thomas Padgett, D. B. Stiles, S. B. Reed, William Colditz, Thomas Skelton, John A. Hughes, Levi Schoonmaker, and Henry Miller, were put upon their trial in the Ogle county circuit court for being engaged in unlawfully hanging or lynching Thomas Burke, at Lane, on the 19th of June, 1861. The occurrence occasioned great excitement at the time, and the facts are familiar to all—Burke was known to be a secessionist, and had made several attempts to fire the town. He was caught and immediately hung from the window of one of the buildings in the very center of the town. In the case of John A. Hughes, a *nolle pros* was entered during the trial, there being no evidence against him. The remainder of the defendants were pronounced "not guilty," by the jury. They were all men of good character.

☞ The *Free Press*, the secession organ in Detroit and *claquer* to the Chicago *Times*, they being really owned by the same individual, says that:

"In some places, where fugitive negroes have collected in large numbers, they have reduced the price of day labor to ten cents a day."

Now, a more unmitigated and contemptible lie was never uttered. We defy the *Free Press* or any other traitorous sheet to name a place in the free States where labor has been reduced to ten cents a day on account of of the advent of fugitive negroes, or any other cause, or even that the price of labor has been reduced at all from the cause stated.

☞ Gov. Sprague of Rhode Island has authorized the addition of his name to the memorial of the governors of the loyal States to the president requesting him to call for 300,000 additional troops. Gov. Sprague was absent at Manassas when the memorial was prepared, and could not be communicated with.

☞ An attempt was made to burn the village of Fulton, Whiteside county, in this State, on Thursday evening last, by an incendiary, with rags saturated with kerosene and burning fluid. The flames were discovered in time, however, to prevent a disaster.

MEMPHIS AND WHITE RIVER.

The Condition of Memphis.

COTTON BURNERS BUSY.

A Brush with the Bushwhackers.

UP WHITE RIVER.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

GAYOSO HOUSE, MEMPHIS, TENN., July 3, 1862.

Since the removal of the troops from the bluffs in front of the city, which was not done as soon as it should have been—in fact, for their good health they should never have been quartered there—the city of Memphis has borne internal evidence of being a quiet and orderly place. You may judge of the kind of population left in a town of less than 30,000 inhabitants, which has furnished 7,000 soldiers for the confederate army. It is, as one of the daily papers remarked a short time since, "extremely civilian in character." I can vouch for one thing; the people are decidedly civil in their manners and behavior, with hardly an exception.

But for all the quiet within her borders there is, outside, sufficient discord to more than compensate. This does not come from the United States soldiers. All unite in saying that they have behaved with remarkable decorum since they were quartered here—as well, if not better, than the confederates. The difficulty arises from the raids of numerous detachments of rebel cavalry, supposed to be Jackson's and Forrest's. These robbers come down suddenly upon an unprotected portion of the country, near here—generally ten or twelve miles out—burn cotton, steal horses, and carry off straggling citizens or soldiery wherever they can lay hands upon them. Then they, for a few days, disappear, and whence they came or where they have gone, no one can tell.

COTTON BURNERS ABOUT.

Yesterday morning, as four negro draymen were coming into the city, their vehicles loaded with cotton, which they had been hired to transport from a point on the Memphis and Charleston railroad—and a point, by the way, beyond which the excursion alluded to by your correspondent, in a late letter, passed only a little over a week ago, he thinking himself perfectly safe from all rebels and marauders—between Union Depot and Hickory Withe Stations, they were suddenly set upon by a company of cavalry and citizens, the cotton and drays burned, and the negroes and their mules taken captives.

A BRUSH WITH THE BUSHWHACKERS.

During the same day Col. Mangen, of the 57th Ohio regiment, was coming to Memphis for supplies for Gen. Sherman's division, with a train of sixty-seven wagons, with 240 men of his regiment as guard, when he heard of the proceedings of the marauders. He also became posted as to their intention of attacking him and cutting him off from both the main body of our troops and his place of destination. The plan of the rebels was to attack and capture the train at Macon, but the trains were pushed rather hard, and the Confederates were not there on time. The next place was Fisherville, where the business was sure to be commenced. Again the colonel outwitted them, or else their courage had not been screwed up to the sticking point, and the train passed in safety. But when eighteen miles from the city, at Morning Sun, on the Memphis and Ohio road, the force came down upon the train in two divisions, numbering, as near as could be made out in the confusion of the moment, about 500 men. They did not find the gallant Ohioans asleep. On the contrary, they were wide awake and prepared to receive them.

Col. Mangen had ordered the main body of his infantry well forward in the train. There they stood, 240 gallant musketeers, their bayonets fixed, a small but solid and bristling rock for the reckless charge to break upon. Down came the 500 in wild haste, thinking that the resistance to such numbers would be very slight. But the rebels had yet to learn that Buckeye boys are hearts of oak and limbs of steel. And they learned it. They will heed the lesson. With his 250 men the colonel met the enemy, received their fierce onslaught, then fired upon them, and fairly drove them from the field. All this was accomplished in a very short space of time. Twenty-nine of the enemy were left, killed, wounded, and prisoners in possession of the Ohio troops. Not one of the 57th was lost, and but four wounded. Some of their guns were ruined by the sabres of the attacking party. Four of the rebel's horses were killed and five captured.

During the prevalence of the fight, a stampede occurred among the mules in the wagon train, by the means of which six wagons and their animals fell into the hands of the Confederates.

Thus ended the fight of the bush-whacking cavalry with the Ohio troops. It ended gloriously for the federals, and will learn the confederates to attack smaller parties on other occasions. The rule that one Southern is better than five Northerners in a battle, as promulgated here early in the war, might have been a very nice sentiment to introduce into a harangue, or an after dinner speech, but it falls off wonderfully where put in practice. In fact, I have heard it hinted that it should be reversed and made to read nearer in accordance with facts.

A NEW FORM OF OATH.

The provost marshal, at the suggestion of Gen. Grant, who, notwithstanding a seeming harshness, has the good of the people here truly at heart, and feels a deep interest in the loyal and these who would become again citizens of the United States if they could, has caused the oath allegiance, required to be taken by all residents before being allowed to pass outside the city, or before being recognized as adherents to the government, to be changed somewhat. It is now as follows:

> I solemnly swear that I will bear true allegiance to the Government of the United States of America, that I will support and obey the Constitution and laws thereof—and I hereby renounce all fealty and allegiance to the so-called "Confederate State" of America.

It is expected that this oath contains nothing which should prevent any man now within the city from subscribing to it, and many of the best citizens, who have heretofore held back and refused to take it, will come forward and do so almost immediately.

FROM WHITE RIVER.

Readers of the public prints who have never taken a ride upon a steamer or an unprotected railroad car, passing through an enemy's country, where each tree conceals a savage and relentless foe,—whose boast is, that in default of strength to cope with you manfully in the field, he will resort to assassination and shoot you as you pass his ambush, as he would a wild beast,—can never fully realize the danger encountered by the late excursion of the steamers St. Louis, Cincinnati and Mound City, up White River, from which hazardous undertaking they have but recently returned. To stand in the ranks upon a battle-field does not require the courage that is called for in exploring an unknown region, where river banks are covered with timber, behind which you can see the guerrilla rifleman, his weapon at rest, the black muzzle pointed at your breast. And this was the kind of experience Capt. McGunnigle was called upon to go through on his late trip. He tells me that in making the passage from St. Charles, eighty miles up and into Arkansas, he has not the least doubt but he was fired upon in this manner more than fifty times. And yet, strange to say, he was not struck, and only one of his men was killed. Colonel Fitch, being with his force upon wooden transports, was not as lucky, having lost four men. I have already related how he proposes to retaliate.

The first difficulty Capt. McGunnigle had to encounter was to obtain the services of a White River pilot. None presented themselves. When commerce was the business, and not war, plenty of such men could be found in Memphis and all along the river. But now not one could be brought to accept the post. The captain said all he asked was some one who knew the water in the stream. His own pilot would manage the wheel. A gentleman by the name of Goss finally said that he had traveled the river and studied it for years, and knew its every crook and turn, but he knew no more of a steamer's tiller than a school boy. This man volunteered to undertake to point the way. His services were accepted, and the gunboats started. For a wonder, the gentlemen piloted them as safely as the most accomplished river pilot could have done, and the trip up and down, notwithstanding the low state of water, was made without extreme difficulty. But not a mile did they pass without being fired upon from the shore. There is an incident connected with the impromptu White River pilot, of the St. Louis, worthy of being related.

After the purpose of the expedition had been accomplished, and St. Charles had been captured, while on his way back to this port, Capt. McGunnigle, when sitting in his quarters one evening, was visited by the pilot, Mr. Goss, and a request was made that he might, during the next day, be allowed to go on shore at Helena to get his wife and child, whom he had not seen for a year, but with whose anxiety to join him he had been made acquainted by letter. The captain is as generous as brave, and at once consented, and said that proper guards and a boat should be furnished.

AN EPISODE.

It was about twelve o'clock on the next day that the little fleet paused before that cut-throat robbers den, and murderous hole Arkansas people call Helena. Capt. McGunnigle called an officer, ordered twenty men—the whole crew desiring to volunteer—to prepare to go on shore, leaving all arms behind excepting their pistols, and a gig was lowered for their use. The pilot said it would take but fifteen minutes for him to produce his wife and child. The boat's crew rounded to the wharfboat and landed. The pilot jumped ashore and in a moment disappeared. The fifteen minutes—half an hour—three quarters of an hour passed, and all the time the captain was intently watching the shore through his glass, expecting every moment to see the boat shove off to rejoin the steamer. But instead, he noticed a large crowd of people gathering on the levee. After an hour had passed Capt. McGunnegle could wait no longer. He ordered his uniform, dressed himself in it, girded on his sword, and calling Paymaster Curry to accompany him, got into a second gig and also was taken to Helena.

When Capt. McGunnigle arrived at the wharf boat, and inquired of his men the cause of delay, he was answered that the pilot had not come, but had sent down a little boy with a message saying that he would be along in a few minutes. The captain landed, went up to the boy and asked him pleasantly to go up to the house and tell Mr. Goss to hurry, as he was anxious to be on his way. The boy started, but was met by a ruffianly fellow before he had got off the wharf boat, who turned him about and cuffed his ears, at the same time advising him to "mind his own business" thereafter. Of course the boy did not go on the errand. This little by-play had been witnessed by Capt. McGunnigle, and he immediately proceeded to question the ruffian. He was answered gruffly that Goss' wife did not want to leave, and that he had himself finally concluded *to remain*. The fact was very apparent to the officer that Goss was about to suffer for his kind offices to the federal gunboats, and he had not the least doubt but at that moment preparations were being made to hang him. The captain quickly decided upon his course. Placing himself in a position where he could be heard by the entire crowd, which by this time constituted almost the entire population of Helena, he made a brief but pointed address, the pith of which was that they had detained his man, Goss. He wanted that man, and did not propose leaving the place until he had him. If his wife wanted to remain, let her do so, but Goss must come. He said in conclusion:

"Gentlemen: I am about to return to my gunboat. I leave you your choice of two things. You can produce me the man, Goss, in fifteen minutes' time, or within one hour remove your women and children from the town. I am a man of few words. I mean what I say!"

There was a murmur ran through the assemblage as McGunnigle turned upon his heel, entered the gig, and was rowed out to the St. Louis.

In precisely fifteen minutes Mr. and Mrs. Goss, and their child, were at the wharfboat. They were soon on board the steamer and the journey resumed up the river. There was no truth whatever in the story that Mrs. Goss had wanted to stay, but there was truth in the idea that a noose was preparing for the neck of Mr. Goss, which was not so easy to wear as he had found the hymenial halter, years before.

Capt. McGunnigle knew that the residence of the rebel General Hindman was in Helena, and he would have asked no better target upon which to expend a few heavy shell.

THE GRATITUDE OF GUERRILLAS.

As the St. Louis was coming down the White River, returning from the unsuccessful attempt to reach Batesville, the captain at a certain point discovered a group of a dozen men standing upon the shore, one of whom waved a white handkerchief and beckoned him to stop. He accordingly paused, and sent a gig on shore to find out what they wanted. The boats' crew were returning, having taken on board all the persons, when the commander found out they were twelve negroes. He immediately ordered the boat back to the shore and told the contrabands their game was up. He would have none of them. They were accordingly landed and ordered the steamer forward on its way. Hardly had it gained headway, when, in return, perhaps, for obeying orders and not stealing off their negroes, the St. Louis was fired upon by half a dozen riflemen, standing not a hundred yards from the spot where his boat's crew had landed. It did not take long for the St. Louis to send a couple of shell into that thicket. What the result was time can only tell.

PICKING UP REFUGEES.

When in an unfrequented part of the river the captain of the St. Louis was hailed by a man in a small skiff, who was accompanied by a lady. The boat hove to and took them on board. They were refugees, brother and sister, named Chatham, and although evidently well brought up and all unaccustomed to hardships, had passed five days and five nights in that small skiff, hiding away in morasses and bayous during the daytime, and making the little progress they could by night, endeavoring to escape the tyranny of their oppressed and guerrilla-ridden State of Arkansas. Capt. McGunnigle gave up his own apartments to the lady, and on Sunday evening last landed herself and brother safe in Memphis. They are now stopping at the Gayoso House for a few days, and congratulate themselves that they are once more in a civilized country, in a city where the flag of the country waves and is respected. W.

THE SITUATION IN KENTUCKY.

Gen. Boyle—His Mode of Treatment—Henderson County—The Female Secesh—"The State Abolitionized."—Shall Schoolmasters and Ma'ams take the Oath?—Why Not?—Louisville full of "Furloughs"—Halleck, and what He is About.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 5, 1862.

During the summer and fall of the past year, Kentucky was deemed by you of such importance that I was engaged to furnish your readers with such information of the state of affairs here as would render the "situation in Kentucky" intelligible. At that time, interest centered in Kentucky as far as regarded military operations, and much was expressed in the neutrality schemes of the State. Now the armies have been removed from the State, and the interest centering in it is of a military political character; but it is one deserving the attention of your readers. *Then* the armies of the Union within the State were needed to save her—to drive the despoilers from the soil—to save the people from the confederacy; *now* they are needed to enforce the laws of the United States, and to protect Kentucky from—Kentucky. At no time since the war began, save the three months of the occupation of Bowling Green, has Kentucky needed the restraint as well as the protection of a military force, so much as at present.

A disloyal governor is powerless in the prosecution of any evil schemes from the fact that a loyal military governor holds him in restraint. The civil law is virtually suspended, though no proclamation has announced the supremacy of the military code. But Gen. Boyle as military commander holds the civil governor in check, and is likely from present appearances to quiet the State, now much disturbed by guerrilla bands. But at the same time he is likely to fill all the military prisons of the State, besides sending a fair proportion of the Kentucky representatives to Camp Chase. Boyle is a man of bronze and gray—determined as the devil, and hating secession and the devil alike. He has small, gray eyes, which speak of his great determination, and he is already a terror to the rebels. He began operations in the State by dividing it into several districts, in each of which he placed provost marshals with authority and to enforce the five or six laws which he shortly afterwards announced as the military law of the commonwealth. Among those laws was one forbidding the use of language favorable to rebellion or calculated to excite people to it. This clause has been disregarded more than any other, and the prisons are full of criminals who are accused of violating it. But the women more than the men have indulged in this offense, and Gen. Boyle has announced that the ladies so offending will also be imprisoned. This order to his provost marshal has called down certain muttered imprecations on Boyle's head, and the rebels look down upon him as another "monster Butler." But they remain silent, except when Prentice is in view or hearing when forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and the women break out into the strongest demonstrations. Perhaps they are excusable, as Prentice is such a horrible looking monster that every woman is justified in showering imprecations on him whenever he is met. Boyle's characteristic is harshness, and the rebels fear him and avoid him. But they dare at times to dispute and oppose his authority; as witness the late outbreak at Henderson, of which you have had full accounts. Henderson is a strong rebel hole, where the people have all along talked loud and overawed individuals by their manner and loud tones, but no one supposed they had the hardihood to fire upon our troops. This has been the natural result of the Miss Nancy style of policy pursued by other commandants who preceded Gen. Boyle. Information from other sources of a late date gives the particulars of bridge-burning in the southern part of the State. I am inclined to fear that after all Gen. Boyle has not a sufficient force in the State to at once put down the guerrillas that are infesting it as they did in Missouri. He has not yet resorted to the harsher means used by Gen. Halleck in that State, though we have had several instances deserving of military trial and military execution. I understand, although I have no official authority for stating it, that Gen. Boyle is about to urge upon and encourage the loyal people of the State to form home guards—a battalion in each county, and notify all who are not active members and who do not take the oath on joining the guards, that they will be held responsible for any depredations of any character by guerrilla bands. Such an organization would decide who were the disloyal who were disposed to aid marauding bands, but at the same time would be dangerous from the tendency of the people to lawlessness. There is much to fear from the lax morality of the State and the absence of enforced law in many parts of it.

The rebels about Somerville, and I have no doubt all throughout the State, express freely the opinion that the military force occupying the State is large enough for what they call the purposes of the abolitionists. They say that the State has been sold to the abolitionists and nothing can save her. They say that Rousseau, Speed, Prentice, and others have turned the State over body and soul, and that in a few years she will be totally abolitionized. As for that I cannot say, but there is no intention on the part of the Administration to lose its hold on the State until the war is over. And I think all loyal men have reason to be glad of that fact. Kentucky belongs to the Union even if a Southern confederacy has to be acknowledged. In such an event the border must be far below her limits. A few years more and she will be a free State. Fifteen years ago measures for the gradual emancipation of the slaves met with considerable favor. Eight years hence they will be carried into effect and Kentucky will be one of the first to accept Mr. Lincoln's late message. It will be less of a struggle to emancipate Kentucky than Missouri.

We have had considerable of a newspaper excitement growing out of a proposition to require all the teachers in the public schools to take the oath of allegiance to the United Sates. This has been called horrible persecution, outrage, insult, and the like, until the matter has been "killed," and the young ideas are to be taught to shoot by individuals who do not swear, and who in all probability do not support the constitution. It has been decided that the board of education shall be trusted in the choice of teachers, and the teacher shall not be required to take the oath which some have said they objected to as the same that is administered to those the government has suspected and arrested as traitors.

The idleness of the armies in the southwest is astonishing everybody here. The city is full of men and officers on leave of absence. It is not to be wondered at, that the President wants 300,000 more men for the purpose of occupying the positions already gained. The truth is, that there are enough officers lounging about the country to garrison half the important positions which Halleck has taken. I am free to confess that I think any general who would take such times, and perform such Herculanean labors, as Halleck did, for the mere purpose of divulging the fact of the evacuation of Corinth, would find it a terrible task to garrison a conquered country of a few hundred miles frontier with only about 130,000 men. As an instance of the enormous number of absentees from regiments in Halleck's department, I may mention the fact that the names of 275 privates are advertised in the *Journal* as being absent from the 19th Kentucky alone. At this rate the absentees from Halleck's army would, if collected and organized, make an army of 44,450 men! Quite a nice army with which to hold and possess the important points on the Mississippi; or it would be quite sufficient to send against Vicksburg, and reduce it. Or it might open the Arkansas River, and feed Curtis, who is reported starving, though nobody believes it. Or it might reach the railroads of Georgia in time to cut off the Richmond army. 44,000 absentees from 166 regiments! Is not the error an awful!

The idleness on the part of the armies in the Southwest is more noteworthy from the fact that the leaders are perfectly aware of the concentration of rebel forces at Vicksburg, an account of which I have sent you a day or two since. The opening of the river becomes highly important in view of the increasing demand of the Northwest for an outlet of trade and commerce—from the fact that Curtis can then be provisioned and that Butler can also be provisioned at a cheaper rate direct from the fountain of all army supplies—the western prairies. And that the gunboats cannot reduce the position of Vicksburg will soon be determined. But as yet we have no demonstration towards that point by land forces under Halleck. That worthy sits at Corinth in idleness, apparently contented with the glory won by the inditing, the celebrated dispatches from Corinth in which he so graphically gave the opinions of Generals Buell and Pope but never committed himself.

ACTION OF GEN. HUNTER IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

His Reply to Secretary Stanton.

The following correspondence was laid before the House to-day, the reading of some parts of which occasioned much merriment:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Wednesday, July 2, 1862.

SIR: On reference to the answer of this Department of the 4th ult., to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 9th of last month, calling for information respecting the organization by Gen. Hunter of South Carolina of a regiment of "volunteers for the defense of the Union, composed of black men—fugitive slaves," it will be seen that the resolution had been referred to that officer with instructions to make immediate report thereon.

I have now the honor to transmit herewith the copy of a communication just received from Gen. Hunter, furnishing information as to his action touching the various matters indicated in the resolution.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

Hon. G. A. Grow, Speaker of House of Representatives.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, PORT ROYAL, S. C., June 23, 1862.

E. M. Stanton, Sec'y of War, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from the Adjutant General of the army, dated June 13, 1862, requesting me to furnish you with the information necessary to answer certain resolutions introduced in the House of Representatives June 9, 1862, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Wickliffe of Kentucky, their substance being to inquire:

1. Whether I had organized, or was organizing a regiment of fugitive slaves in this department.
2. Whether any authority had been given me from the War Department for such organization; and
3. Whether I had been furnished by order of the War Department with clothing, uniforms, arms, equipments, &c., for such a force.

Only having received the letter concerning these inquiries at a late hour on Saturday night, I urge forward my answer in time for the steamer sailing to-day (Monday), this haste preventing me from entering as minutely as I could wish upon many points of detail, such as the paramount importance of the subject calls for.

But in view of the near termination of the present session of Congress, and the wide-spread interest which must have been awakened by Mr. Wickliffe's resolution, I prefer sending even this imperfect answer to waiting the period necessary for the collection of fuller and more comprehensive data.

To the first question, therefore, I reply that no regiment of fugitive slaves has been or is being organized in this department. There is, however, a fine regiment of persons whose late masters are "fugitive rebels"—men who everywhere fly before the appearance of the national flag, leaving their servants behind them to shift as best they can for themselves. So far, indeed, are the loyal persons composing this regiment from seeking to avoid the presence of their late owners, that they are now one and all working with remarkable industry to place themselves in a position to join in full and effective pursuit of their *fugacious* and traitorous proprietors.

To the second question, I have the honor to answer that the instructions given to Brigadier General T. W. Sherman by the Hon. Simon Cameron, late Secretary of War, and turned over to me by succession for my guidance, do distinctly authorize me to employ all loyal persons offering their services in defense of the Union, and for the suppression of this rebellion, in any manner I might see fit, or that the circumstances might call for. There is no restriction as to the character or color of the persons to be employed, or the nature of the employment, whether civil or military, in which their services should be used. I conclude, therefore, that I have been authorized to enlist fugitive slaves as soldiers, could any such be found in the department.

No such characters, however, have yet appeared within view of our most advance pickets, the loyal slaves everywhere remaining on their plantations to welcome us, aid us, and supply us with good labor and information. It is the masters who have in every instance been the fugitives, running away from loyal slaves as well as loyal soldiers, and whom we have only partially been able to see, chiefly with their heads over ramparts, or rifle in hand dodging behind trees in the extreme distance. In the absence of any fugitive master law, the deserted slaves would be wholly without remedy had not their crime of treason given the right to pursue, capture, and bring back these persons, of whose protection they have been thus suddenly bereft.

To the third interrogation it is my painful duty to reply that I have never received any specific authority for issues of uniforms, arms, equipments, etc., to the troops in question, my general instructions from Mr. Cameron to employ them in any manner I might find necessary and the military exigencies of the department and the country being my only, and in my judgment, sufficient justification.

Neither have I had any specific authority for supplying those persons with shovels, spades and pickaxes, when employing them as laborers, nor with boats and oars when using them as lighter-men; but these are not points indicated in Mr. Wickliffe's resolution. To me it seemed that liberty to employ men in any particular capacity, implied with it liberty also to supply them with the necessary tools; and, acting upon this faith, I have clothed, equipped, and armed the only loyal regiment yet raised in South Carolina.

I must say in vindication of my own conduct that had it not been for the many other diversified and imperative claims on my time and attention, a much more satisfactory result might have been hoped for; and in place of only one, as at present, five or six well-drilled, brave and thoroughly acclimated regiments should by this time have been added to the loyal forces of the Union.

The experiment of arming the blacks, so far as I have made it, has been a complete and even marvelous success. They are sober, docile, attentive and enthusiastic, displaying great natural capacities for acquiring the duties of the soldier. They are eager, beyond all things, to take the field and be led into action; and it is the unanimous opinion of the officers who have had charge of them, that in the peculiarities of the climate and country they will prove invaluable auxiliaries, fully equal to the similar regiments so long and successfully used by the British authorities in the West India Islands.

In conclusion, I would say it is my hope, there appearing no possibility of other reinforcements, owing to the exigencies of the campaign in the Peninsula, to have organized by the end of next fall, and to be able to present the government from 48,000 to 50,000 of these hardy and devoted soldiers. Trusting that this letter may form part of your answer to Mr. Wickliffe's resolution, I have the honor to be most respectfully, your very obedient servant,

D. HUNTER,
Major General Commanding.

How the Taxes are to be Collected.

To carry into effect the tax bill passed by Congress last week, quite a number of officers will be appointed, over whom a Commissioner of Internal Revenue is to be placed. The salary of this official is fixed at $4,000 per annum. The officers under his direction, and their duties, will be in brief, as follows, viz:

1st. A collector for each congressional district, to be appointed by the president, with the consent of the Senate, whose duties will be to collect for the government the taxes to be paid in said district. The compensation of his services is in the form of commissions on the amounts collected.

2d. An assessor for each congressional district, to be appointed by the president, whose duty it will be to furnish the collector with a list of the persons to be taxed and the articles on which the taxes are to be levied. His salary is to be $3 per diem when engaged in preparation, and $5 when in the actual performance of his duties as assessor. He is also to receive a commission of $1 for each hundred names on the tax list.

3d. Deputy collectors, to be paid by collectors. Their duties are to be to act as assistants.

4th. Assistant assessors, to be appointed by assessors. Their salary is fixed at $3 per day, in addition to which they will receive the same commission as assessors.

5th. Inspectors of liquors, etc., to be appointed by collectors, whose duties will be to measure and examine the proof of liquors removed for sale, for which they are to receive fees from the owner thereof, the extent of which is to be fixed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The officers above classified are to carry into effect the provisions of the bill, and are to be held strictly accountable for their actions. Collectors, through whose hands must pass very large sums of money, will be required to give heavy bonds for an honest performance of their duties. In some districts it is probable that bonds to the extent of $300,000 or $500,000 will be required.

THE EIGHTEENTH ILLINOIS.—In writing of this famous regiment to the Mt. Carmel *Gazette*, Major N. Crews says:

It is twelve months to-day since we were mustered into the service for three years. Twelve months have brought about a great change in the 18th regiment. Out of 1,050 men that started with us, 193 have gone to their long home to rest from the toils of war, sixty-nine are disabled for life, eighty-seven are on detached service, leaving but 651 all right for duty and a fight.

BOMBARDMENT OF VICKSBURG.

The Women and Children Dwelling in Caves.

THE CITY DOOMED TO DESTRUCTION.

Destruction of three Confederate Gunboats.

[From the Memphis Bulletin, 4th.]

The federal ram Monarch arrived yesterday from Commodore Davis' fleet, above Vicksburg, and brings us intelligence of the most startling character from that point. The particulars, as we learn them from Capt. Geo. E. Curry, who was a witness of the whole affair from on board Commodore Porter's flag ship Octarora, were as follows:

Our readers are aware that some vessels from Commodore Porter's fleet have once or twice before visited Vicksburg and exchanged some shots with the confederate batteries at that point. Up to Thursday last, however, there has not been at any time anything like a real bombardment at that place.

About daylight on Thursday, however, the signal for a general attack was given. The fire was mainly directed against the fort on the top of the bluff below the town, which mounted eight guns. The firing continued all day, the battery replying with more or less rapidity most of the time. As evening drew on, the firing ceased on both sides.

On Friday morning the attack was resumed and continued till afternoon, when Commodore Porter signalled to shell the town itself which was done for about two hours—what effect could not be definitely ascertained. The shells could be distinctly seen to burst above the town, but the nearer buildings concealed the exact effect from view.

The batteries on shore replied lightly and irregular during most of the time. About four o'clock the signal was given to cease firing, and the fleet drew off. About half an hour after the cessation of the bombardment, the water batteries suddenly opened upon the federal mortars, which replied until the batteries ceased firing. No damage was done to the mortars.

During the engagement the gunboat Octorara fired a number of shots from her 100-pound rifled gun, which exhibited surprising accuracy until the gun became heated and began to throw high.

Soon after the firing ceased, the signal was given for all the captains of divisions to report on board the flag-ship. Here they received orders to open fire again with the entire number of mortars at eight o'clock that night. Accordingly, at the appointed hour, the entire fleet of mortars, twenty in number, commenced to hurl their fiery missiles upon the devoted town.

The scene is described as grand and terrible in the extreme. The bellowing of the mortars was like a continued peal of thunder; the glare of the explosions illuminated the horizon like incessant flashes of lightning. The earth fairly shook with the repeated concussions, and the huge shells seemed to hover above the doomed city as if pausing to select a place in which to plant their deadly missiles.

For more than an hour this terrible scene continued, when the order was given to withdraw.

On Saturday morning Commodore Farragut, whose fleet was then lying about five miles below the city, got word to the mortars to open fire upon the batteries at four o'clock in the morning, and he would endeavor to run some of his vessels past the batteries. Accordingly, the bombardment was re-commenced at the hour named, and during its continuance, Farragut succeeded in passing the entire Confederate batteries with eight vessels, viz: three men-of-war, two sloops-of-war, and three gunboats.

These vessels, it will be remembered, are all wooden ones, being part of the United States sea going navy, and not iron-clad gunboats, like those belonging to Commodore Foote's fleet.

During the passage, the batteries continued to pour a shower of shot and shell upon the passing vessels, but without inflicting any serious damage and disabling none.

The fire of the batteries was generally too high, and all the vessels had their rigging considerably cut. The Hartford, Commodore Farragut's flag ship, was struck in the hull twice, one passing through her starboard bulwarks, near the bow, about ten feet above her water line, the other about the same height, near the stern. Otherwise she was but little damaged. All the vessels also kept up a sharp fire during the entire passage.

Two of these vessels immediately passed on to the mouth of the Yazoo River, the rest, when our informant left, were still at anchor above the town.

The damage to the city in these different attacks must have been immense. Toppling houses, tumbling chimneys, cracking roofs, conflagrations bursting out on every hand, trees overthrown, and the ground torn up by bursting shells, present a scene which no pen can depict, and only the most vivid imagination can conceive.

Such is the vengeance which has fallen upon the city which first, and before even her own State had seceded from the Union, attempted to assume control of the navigation of the Mississippi.

It is asserted, also, that a large force of negroes are being employed under orders from Major General Butler, in cutting a canal across the bend of the river on which Vicksburg is situated, which will change the channel of the river and leave Vicksburg an inland town.

Capt. Curry was informed by the people living along the river that the women and children had all been removed from the city previous to the final bombardment, and they are now dwelling along the line of the Jackson railroad, many of them in holes dug in the sides of the hills. He represents the distress existing not alone in the neighborhood of Vicksburg, but throughout that entire region, to be terrible. The disturbed state of the country prevented the planters from putting in the usual crops, and the amount of provision taken for the use of the army, has reduced the people almost to the verge of starvation.

FROM YAZOO RIVER.

We are further informed that a reconnoissance made by some of the Federal rams up Yazoo river last week, discovered strong batteries planted at a point on the right bank, some sixty miles from the mouth of the river. This battery mounts four guns. Just below the battery a heavy raft was moored across the stream to obstruct the upward passage of boats, and below it lay three gunboats and a transport, the old Mears. The gunboats were the Van Dorn, the Polk, and another, name unknown. As the federal rams approached, these boats were set on fire and turned adrift to act as fire-ships against the rams, but the latter succeeded in avoiding them. Not having any guns, however, to cope with the battery, the rams returned. They learned, however, from the carpenter of the Van Dorn, who was captured, and also from persons living along the shore, that the gunboat Arkansas and some twenty transports were lying at a point about sixty miles above the battery, and that it was for the purpose of enabling her to be completed that the raft and battery were placed there to impede the passage of the Federal gunboats.

An expedition consisting of gunboats, transports and rams, with sufficient force to remove the obstructions and capture the battery, was preparing to start up the Yazoo River when our informant left.

A REBEL ACCOUNT.

[From the Jackson Mississippian.]

VICKSBURG, June 28.

One of the most terrific bombardments that the history of this war will record commenced yesterday morning by the gunboats below the city, and continued almost incessantly until 10 o'clock. The scene last night from our camp, about one and a half miles from the river, was awfully grand, not less than a dozen shells ascending in the air at a time. The firing ceased at 10 o'clock last night, and opened again at 4 this morning. For two hours the shower of shell was furious.

The enemy have succeeded in placing a park of artillery on the bank opposite the city, which opened fire this morning, throwing canister, grape and shell in every direction. Many buildings are damaged; in the meantime several of the gunboats passed up, but it is thought two of them was seriously crippled. The flag ship and another vessel accompanied the gunboats, and are now plainly visible from the big fleet above.

Notwithstanding the terrible discharges at the batteries, our men are exceedingly calm and deliberate. A few of our men were killed and several wounded.

Casualties to Western Troops.

The following casualties to Western troops we find among those reported:

MICHIGAN REGIMENT.

FIRST—Capt. Comstock, co. K, killed; Wm. Hyslop, co. C, killed; H. Manchester, co. C, killed; T. Bostwick, co. C, killed; C. Pfleyer, co. C, killed; W. Lathrop, co. C, killed; Sergeant H. Lunerain, co. E, killed; S. Minster, co. I, killed; G. Loughrain, co. C, wounded; Capt. Alcott, co. —, wounded; — Hopper, co. K, wounded; D. Griffith, co. D, wounded; Lieut. Eggleston, Co. E, wounded; Capt. Throop, co. —, wounded; Joseph Duross, co. G, wounded; Col. Roberts, wounded; M. Cotter, co. C, arm; N. Nelson, co. B, foot; W. Cotter, co. A, side.

FOURTH—M. L. Parks, co. H, wounded; J. M. Miller, co. I, wounded; D. H. Cotterall, co. F, wounded; A. D. Clark, co. I, wounded; Sergt. Jas. Plummer, co. I, wounded; R. McDonough, co. I, wounded; Wm. Breese, co. I, wounded; M. T. Severance, co. F, wounded; Geo. H. Lee, co. C, wounded; H. A. Clark, co. I, wounded badly; Capt. Depuy, co. I, killed; Sergt. G. Maltz, co. I, wounded badly; Jos. Clay, co. —, Dead; Thos. Hughs, co. I, dead; Wm. Ross, co. E, wounded; Lieut. Smith, co. K, wounded; A. J. Deal, co. I, wounded; W. R. Balcom, co. F, wounded; W. Robinson, co. I, bayoneted; C. F. Carris, co. C, wounded; C. A. Rouse, co. D, wounded; Lieuts. Jones and Preston, co. D, mortally wounded. The entire loss of this regiment is 190. J. Fleming, co. E, hand; L. Haviland, co. K, arm; Corp. J. Tucker, co. K, two fingers off; A. B. Crane, co. K, jaw; H. Petre, co. K, shoulder; L. Lampman, co. K, back; Chas. Rouse, co. D, head; A. Biscuits, co. G, head and arm; Capt. R. G. DePuy, co. K, killed; Lieut. J. H. Bears, co. K, wounded; Lieut. S. B. Preston, co. F, wounded; Lieut. Jos. Smith, co. F, leg amputated; Lieut. Thos. Jones, co. B, mortally. Loss one hundred.

SIXTH MICHIGAN.—Capt. Hilton, co. C.

SEVENTH MICHIGAN.—Capt. A. F. Hacock, co. B, sick; Capt. W. B. Lovell, co. I; Josiah Boorom, co. I.

SIXTEENTH MICHIGAN.—Col. T. B. W. Stockton was on the sick list, not in command; is since missing and is probably a prisoner; Capt. Carr, co. C, killed; Lieut. Chandler, co. D, wounded in the arm severely; Lieut. Eddy, co. G, wounded severely; Capt. Fisher, co. D, severely wounded. Capt. Nott, co. I, severely wounded; Capt. Myers, co. G, wounded in foot; Lieut. McGraw, co. I, leg shot off; Lieut. Williams, co. C, reported killed; Lieutenant Ruby, taken prisoner; H. Palmer, co. I, arm; Henry Sidler, co. A, hand; Peter Young, co. B, killed; H. Browne, co. H, [illegible]; H. Wise, co. H, killed; [illegible] wounded; M. Whitfield, co. D, wounded; Wm. Hardes, co. B, wounded; S. Hoyt, co. B, wounded; J. Cross, Co. B, wounded; — Bullock, Co. B, killed; G. Monroe, Co. C, killed; J. Fisher Co. A, wounded; R. Wendall, Co. A, wounded; J. Appleby, Co. C, wounded; J. H. Goodrich, Co. F, wounded; Wm. L. Brandish, Co. C, wounded; L. Sandborn, Co. C, wounded; Wm. Griswold, Co. D, wounded; G. G. Gordon, Co. B, wounded; Col. Stockton, missing; J. Doubleman, Co. A, arm; A. Smith, Co. G, finger; Sergt. A. Cameron, Co. G, knee; W. S. Conover, Co. G, right hand; H. Palmer, Co. I, arm; S. W. Hilton, Co. C, head; Corp. Hilton, Co. C, wounded; J. Wilkeson, Co. F, leg.

This regiment reports a loss of 367 in killed, wounded and missing.

8TH ILLINOIS, FARNSWORTH'S CAVALRY.

D. M. Gross, co. K, knee; Thos. Brown, co. I, leg; Serg't J. Ryan, co. A, knee; Capt. J. H. Hooker, mortally and a prisoner; J. J. Lett, co. F.

MINNESOTA TROOP.

FIRST—Capt. W. Colville, co. F, breast; D. Metzelbee, co. F, finger; C. F. Robbins, co. B, hand; J. C. Henry, co. H, fever; H. G. Wells, co. G; John Moore, co. K; L. S. Wood, co. G.

WISCONSIN TROOP.

FIFTH—C. M. Taylor, co. A; H. Theody, co. F; Capt. Evans, co. K, mortally wounded in abdomen; Capt. Walker, co. A, slightly wounded.

☞ Lieut. Thomas C. Floyd, of Co. G, 1st Ohio artillery, committed suicide at the United States Hotel, Columbus, on Monday last. He had been suffering from illness at Cleveland, and went to Columbus the day previous to report himself, in accordance with the governor's proclamation.

FROM AUCTION.

We have just received from the great CLOSING OUT AUCTION SALES, OF THIS SEASON, And Will Exhibit Monday, June 23, '62,

500 PIECES BEST PACIFIC DELAINES, newest styles, for one shilling.
100 PIECES ENGLISH CHALLIES, for 6¼ cents.
100 PIECES ENGLISH BAREGES, for 6¼ cents.
100 PIECES PLAID MOZAMBIQUES, for 10 cents.
200 PIECES WOOL VALENTIAS, for 10 cents.
50 PIECES PRINTED BAREGES, For One Shilling.
300 PIECES PLAID SILK POPLINS, for one and sixpence.
500 PIECES EXTRA STYLE AND QUALITY WOOL VALENTIAS, for one and sixpence.
500 PIECES EXTRA RICH CHINTZ EMBROIDERED MOZAMBIQUES, for one shilling.

A large lot of those elegant Pine Apple and Silk Muslins, For two and sixpence. SUPERB QUALITY SILK CRAPE MARETZ, All colors, for two shillings. NEW PLAID SILKS, for two and sixpence. CHOICE CHECKED LYONS SILK For four shillings. Great bargains in all the Choice Brands of BLACK SILKS. Plaid All Wool DeLaines AND SILK CHALLIES, For two shillings and upwards. Just one half the regular price. In this arrival there are a great many very choice goods, all bought and will be sold for One Half the Actual Value. Lose no time in making a selection as desirable goods at these prices, go quickly. NEW SILK BAREGE and all kinds of seasonable CLOAKS and MANTLES, In great variety at extremely low prices.

W. M. ROSS & CO., 167 & 169 Lake Street. mh20-b640-3m

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN GOODS continue to ADVANCE IN VALUE, While we adhere to the RUINOUSLY LOW PRICES Upon our Entire Stock, WHICH IS BEING RAPIDLY CLOSED. CALL IN SEASON. JONES & CO., 182 South Clark St.

CLOSING SALE OF FANCY DRY GOODS. Semi Annual Clearing Sale. BARGAINS! 78 Lake Street. $25,000 worth of Hoop Skirts, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Fans, Hair Nets and Dress Trimmings will be sold for fifteen days AT AND UNDER COST! Great Bargains may be expected. GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake street.

NOTICE TO DEALERS IN Fruit and Vegetables. I have a large STOCK OF BASKETS Suitable for shipping strawberries, huckleberries, blackberries, raspberries, cranberries, currants, peaches, plums, tomatoes, &c. Also, MARKET BASKETS of every Style and Quality. NATHANIEL WHITE, Wholesale Dealer in Wooden and Willow Ware, je24-a662-1m 95 South Water street.

F. MUNSON, 140 Lake Street, BLANK BOOKS Of every description on hand and MADE TO ORDER, of any desired style of Ruling, Printing and Binding, Of best materials and workmanship. STATIONERY Of every variety, required in the Office or Counting Room, Together with all kinds of COMMERCIAL PRINTING, Which we execute at short notice and low prices, at STATIONER'S HALL, 140 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

FENCE WIRE. AMERICAN NOS. 8 & 9, Warranted tough, of first quality, in good lengths, and in good order, for sale in large or small lots, by VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., Nos. 199 & 201 Randolph St. ap28 p832 8m

GREAT REDUCTION IN SHIRTS. GOLDEN HILL SHIRTS AT $2.00. Shirts made to order and warranted to fit at $2.00. WYANT & POWERS, No. 3 TREMONT BLOCK ...... DEARBORN STREET. [ap15 p838-3m]

ALCOHOL AND SPIRITS. MY NEW Alcohol Apparatus, Said to be the finest piece of copper work in the country, capacity of one hundred barrels per day. Is now open for Public Inspection. H. H. SHUFELDT, je9-a3-1m 60 South Water street.

LAKE SUPERIOR PIG IRON. The Northern Iron Company of Lake Superior keep on hand at its Dock, in Chicago, a supply of Charcoal Iron direct from its Blast Furnace, and of all grades, to which the attention of those wanting the best quality of the Lake Superior Metal is invited. Office No. 18 Wells street. JESUP, KENEDY & Co., Agents. Also for the sale of the Pioneer Iron in quantities to suit customers. my24-r468-3m

LEMONS.—50 Boxes Lemons, IN PRIME CONDITION, For sale at $3.50 per box, in lots to suit, by GOSS & HOAG, jy3-a629-2t No. 22 North Clark street.

FIRE WORKS FROM CHICAGO Fire Work Manufactory, will be SOLD IN SMALL LOTS, At manufacturer's prices. WM. M. HOYT, jy3-a628-2t No. 15 Dearborn street.

BELTING. JOHN B. IDESON & CO., Sole Agents for the Smooth Vulcanized RUBBER BELTING, Under Goodyear's Patent, Conducting and Engine Hose Of all sizes, warranted best quality. Steam Packing and Gaskets, Leather Belting, Lace Leather and Belt Hooks. JOHN B. IDESON, & CO., ap25-p830-1m 111 Randolph street.

WOOL! [illegible] RAPPLEYE & SHELDON, Commission Merchants, [illegible]

Wholesale Houses.

GRAVES & IRVINE 78 LAKE STREET, Are now offering to the Trade, FOR NETT CASH, SKIRTS At Manufacturer's Prices. CORSETS At very close figures. Also, Rubber Combs, Hair Nets, Skirt Braids, Suspenders, Skirt Bosoms, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs and Notions, at rates that Cannot be Surpassed. GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake Street.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS PURCHASING BOOTS AND SHOES, WILL FIND AT Nos. 29 and 31 Lake Street, Corner Wabash Avenue, next door to Cooley, Farwell & Co., A complete assortment of every style adapted to the season. We keep good Custom-Made Work, For those who want such, and also a large supply of CHEAPER GRADES Which we will sell at Auction Prices for Cash. Please examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, or going further East. DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS. my16-r418-3m

WHOLESALE YANKEE NOTIONS. J. M. STINE, 33 Lake Street, Corner of Wabash Avenue, Has now in store, and offers to the Trade, AT NEW YORK PRICES, The largest and best assorted stock in the city of Yankee Notions, Hosiery, Gloves, Hoop Skirts, Neck Ties, Hair Nets, And all the articles usually kept in a FIRST-CLASS NOTION HOUSE. Orders promptly and faithfully attended to. [my13-r296-3m]

SMITH BROTHERS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, 43 South Water street, Chicago, Keep constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of SUGARS, COFFEES, Syrups, Tobacco, Molasses, Teas, WOODEN WARE, CORDAGE, &C., All of which will be sold Very Low for Cash. MARCELLUS B. SMITH, late of Smith, Pollard & Co. WALDO W. SMITH, " S. J. Surdam & Co. A. JUDSON SMITH, " Smith, Pollard & Co. [je5-r833-3m]

1862. SPRING TRADE. 1862. WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HATS, CAPS, Straw Goods, Parasols, Umbrellas and Palm Leaf Goods, 25 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO. Have now in store a large and desirable stock for Spring Trade which will be offered at Eastern Prices For CASH or approved short credit.

STRYKER & CO., No. 141 Lake Street, Have just received a large lot of DRESS GOODS! FROM NEW YORK AUCTION SALES, Which they are offering at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES To suit the season. Also some new styles of SILK SACQUES AND MANTLES, Including the new FRENCH SACQUE, and the RUFFLED MANTLES. We invite a close inspection of these goods, in quality and price, knowing that we cannot be undersold. A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF New Styles of Pacific Lawns Only One Shilling per yard. JACCONETS, FRENCH ORGANDIES, New goods and new prices. Also, a fine assortment of Black Silk Twist Lace Mitts, Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery and Gloves, Summer and Undergarments, Alexander's Kid Gloves, Sun Umbrellas. BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS. A large lot of VEILS now opening, comprising Mode Colored Grenadine, Love and Lace goods at very low figures. Hoop Skirts for both Ladies' and Misses', comprising the Bridal Trail and Paris Trail, Made of the best Watch Spring Steel and at prices as low as can elsewhere be found. LACE POINTS AND MANTLES, A full assortment, very cheap. Also just opened a large lot of the celebrated JENNY LIND CORSETS at the same low price as formerly. We invite all to call and examine. NO. 141 LAKE STREET. STRYKER & CO. my19-r473-1y

SPRING 1862. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO. 42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE CHICAGO, Are now offering a large and attractive assortment DOMESTICS, Prints, Ginghams, De Laines, NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS, WOOLENS, and a choice selection of DRESS GOODS. Most of our heavy Cotton Goods having been purchased early in the fall, we can and will offer superior inducements to the trade. We will guarantee our prices to be the lowest made in this market, or in New York, adding freight, and invite all close buyers to a careful examination of our stock before purchasing. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

JUST RECEIVED, PER STEAMER ETNA, Coventry Frilling or Ruffling, IMPORTED ONLY BY SUTTON & BURKITT, Are in receipt of a fresh supply of the above beautiful material, in all widths. We would say to all ladies who have not seen this article, that it is made precisely like a ribbon, in lengths of 12 yards, and has a running cord in one edge, by means of which it can be drawn up to any desirable fullness. It washes and wears well, and is incomparably finer, cheaper and better than any other Ruffling in the market. Also, CORSETS, HOSIERY & ZEPHYR WORSTED. SUTTON & BURKITT, je2-r820-3m 41 Lasalle street.

GROCERIES. 16 & 18 STATE STREET, C. C. COOK & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS. Cash buyers are invited to examine our Stock.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., 199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago, IMPORTERS OF TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c. DEALERS IN Tinners' Stock. AGENTS FOR Howe's Improved Scales.

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HARDWARE, TIN ... And Metal Wares ... WILLIAM BLAIR & ... 176 Lake Street, Chicago ... Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, COPPER ... Tinners Tools and Machines ... FENCE WIRE ... Japanned and Pressed Tin ... CUTLERY AND SHELF HARDWARE ... WILLIAM BLAIR. C. B. NELSON.

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GROCERIES. Ewing, Briggs & ... 75 SOUTH WATER STREET ... Offer for sale AT THE VERY LOWEST ... a well selected stock of GROCERIES At Wholesale, EMBRACING SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEES, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, DRIED FRUIT, FISH, TOBACCO, RICE, SPICES, SOAP, WOODEN WARE, and all articles usually kept in their line. ... Wm. L. Ewing, St. Louis, Mo. Clinton Briggs, Thomas Heermans, Chicago.

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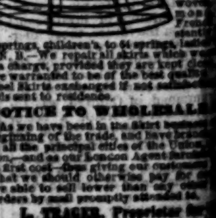

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To the Nervous and Consum... of both sexes. A Retired Clergyman ... NALL, 186 Fulton street, Brooklyn, New ...

DYSENTERY AND DI... RRHEA—Certain cure. Also, the WESTERN LINIMENT ...

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Together with all the various styles of goods used in MEN'S WEAR, such as
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Hoop Skirt Manufactory
And importer and dealer in all kinds of
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AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. ...
Specimens, children's, to at springs.
N. B.—We would ... hoop skirts, ... are warranted to be of the best quality. ... Skirts exchanged if not satisfactory ... sent to residence.
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As we have been in the skirt business since the beginning of the trade, and have branches in all the principal cities of the Union ... what we should otherwise pay for ... Orders by mail promptly attended to.
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... acres open land, three miles from ... Station of Jacksonville ... ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL ... for sale, by ISAAC H. HITT, Real Estate ...

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Consultations inviolable.

Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder, Tested for 10 years and grows in favor. It kills and exterminates Roaches, Bed Bugs, Ants, Fleas, Moths in Clothes, Furs and Furniture, Garden Insects, &c. All genuine bears the signature of E. Lyon, and is not poisonous to persons or domestic animals. Beware of counterfeits and imitations.
Lyon's Powder kills all insects in a trice,
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To the Nervous and Consumptive of both sexes. A Retired Clergyman having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of great suffering, is willing to assist others by sending (free) on the receipt of a post-paid directed envelope, a copy of the prescription used. Direct the REV. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton street, Brooklyn, New York.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, detects to a certainty the true condition and locality of disease, by a simple and scientific method, without asking any questions. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated by Medical Inhalation and Constitutional treatment. Diseases of the Heart, of the Stomach, of the Liver, Kidneys, Dropsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Cancers, Chronic Ulcers, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fistula, Spasms, Fits, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Skin Diseases, Rupture, Diarrhea, &c. In short, all curable diseases of long standing cured in the shortest possible time. We are not a "cure-all" doctor, and will undertake no case without a fair prospect of recovery.
Female Diseases, &c.,
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All communications strictly confidential. Office in Court Street Railroad Building, corner of State and Randolph streets. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M. Address J. H. McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill. Letters to my address, inclosing a stamp, will receive prompt attention, or for two stamps I will send a pamphlet on diseases.

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THE GREAT
Standard Remedy.
No Household is Safe Without It.
It is the only positive and radical cure for Diptheria, Rheumatism, Ague in the Face, Neuralgia, Toothache, Headache, Fresh Wounds, Burns, Sprains, Dysentery, Diarrhea, Earache, and all kindred complaints. There are so many worthless nostrums concocted and palmed upon a confiding public as remedies for the above mentioned ills, which, though in a few instances may afford a temporary relief, by no means perfect a full and complete cure.
SARGENT'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR
Has been tried and tested, and was NEVER FOUND WANTING. Being composed of purely VEGETABLE elements, it acts in strict conformity with nature's laws, and beside instead of distracting, builds up instead of reducing.
Hundreds who have felt the royal power and beneficial effects of its
Healing Qualities,
give glad testimony to its efficacy in relieving and restoring.
For sale by all Leading Druggists and Apothecaries in the country. Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and one dollar per bottle. Liberal Discount to the Trade. Manufactory and Wholesale Depot at
84 Washington Street, Chicago.
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Important to Females.—Dr. Cheeseman's Pills. The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.
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was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of those irregularities and obstructions which have consigned thousands of the young, the beautiful, and the beloved to a PREMATURE GRAVE. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever an obstruction takes place the general health begins to decline.
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS
are the most effectual remedy ever known for all complaints peculiar to FEMALES. To all classes they are invaluable, INDUCING, WITH CERTAINTY, PERIODICAL REGULARITY. They are known to thousands who have used them at different periods throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most EMINENT PHYSICIANS IN AMERICA.
EXPLICIT DIRECTIONS, STATING WHEN THEY SHOULD NOT BE USED, with each Box—the Price ONE DOLLAR each Box, containing from 50 to 60 Pills.
Pills sent by mail promptly, by remitting to the Agent. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY. R. B. HUTCHINGS, Proprietor, 20 Cedar street, New York. ... for Chicago at manufacturers prices by LORD & SMITH.

For the cheapest and best Hair Work, Wigs, Braids, Curls, Frizzets, etc., go to A. WALDT, 160 Lake street, and examine those new productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the difference from nature when adjusted to the head. Hair Jewelry contains always the newest Parisian styles. All articles will give entire satisfaction.

DR. N. S. DODGE, PROFESSOR of Lung and Female diseases, may be consulted at the Sherman House, on Fridays, May 2nd, June 20th, August 1st, and September 12th. Also, at the National Hotel, on Saturdays May 10th, 31st, August 2nd, and September 13th. Patients will call early. Office hours from 10 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 4 P. M. Consultation free. Address Post Office Box 2670, Chicago, Illinois. Dr. D.'s Lectures to ladies and gentlemen sent free on receipt of three cent stamp.

CATARRH! CATARRH!! CATARRH!!!
SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY,
WARRANTED to be a sure cure for
CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons die yearly in this country of Consumption. Every physician knows that fully two-thirds of this number, the disease first commenced as a
CATARRH IN THE NOSE.
... being to the throat and bronchial tubes, ... the lungs. ... easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by ... the first we prevent the latter. Persons should understand that the better way to cure Consumption is to prevent it. ... symptoms of Catarrh as they generally appear are at first very slight. Persons find they have a cold, ... and that they have frequent attacks, and are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this condition the nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin and acrid, afterwards becoming thick and adhesive. As the disease becomes chronic the discharges are increased in quantity and changed in quality; they are thick and heavy, and are either got rid of by blowing the nose, or else they fall into the throat, and are hawked or coughed off. The secretions are offensive, causing a bad breath; the voice is thick and nasal; the eyes are weak; the sense of smell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes place. Another common and important symptom of Catarrh is, that the person is obliged to clear his throat in the morning of a thick or slimy mucus, which has fallen down from the head during the night. When this takes place, the person may be sure that his disease is on its way to the lungs, and should lose no time in arresting it. The above are the symptoms of Catarrh as they appear in ... case.
... of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all the symptoms can be quickly and effectually removed. And I have sufficient confidence in the Remedy, ... all who are disposed to test its virtues for Catarrh, that if after the trial of the Remedy, ... month, no benefit is received, the amount paid ... returned.
... of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for use ... with full and clear directions.
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Importer and Jobber of
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... and Distiller of Pure Spirits and Whisky.
... for Lill & Diversy's Stock and Pale Cream Ale, Lager Beer, Porter and Malt Vinegar.
... purchased of JEROME MYERS the entire stock ... WINES and LIQUORS of the late firm of
J. E. S. FULLER & CO.
... cash and prompt paying customers, at ... rates. This stock is large and well selected, ... of some very choice old Liquors, and ... any other establishment comprises one of the ... and best assortments in the West. The agency ... firm of J. E. S. Fuller & Co., for celebrated ... WINES, ... for Chicago for G. H. Mumm ... CELEBRATED CHAMPAGNE WINES. Also,
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
And DRAKE'S CATAWBA BITTERS.
... Bourbon and Monongahela Whisky ... on hand. Persons wishing to purchase ... LIQUORS, at a Low Price, are requested to call ... this stock.
No. 20 South Water Street,
... Wabash and Michigan avenues, Chicago, Ill.
Post Office Box 3229.
... sold the entire stock of Wines and Liquors ... by J. E. S. Fuller & Co. to M. DIVERSY ... cheerfully recommend him to all the patrons of ... JEROME MYERS.

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DEALER IN
Chippewa and Briar Hill
COAL by the CARGO.
... and dealer in
... AND FOUNDRY PIG IRON.
... Marine Block ... Cleveland, Ohio.

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Land Warrants Bought and Sold.
E. W. MORSE, Agent, 55 Clark street, Post Office Building, Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE.—Bank of Sparta, Ill.
The circulating notes of the Bank of Sparta will hereafter be redeemed at the Trader's Bank, Chicago, Ill.

Circulation	$38,563.00
Securities as follows:	
Illinois bonds of '79	$31,000.00
" Internal improvement	3,033.00
" War loan	3,000.00
Ohios of '77	500.00
Present value of securities	37,606.00
Circulation	36,568.00
Surplus value of securities over circulation	$5,038.00

MECHANICS' SAVING BANK OF CHICAGO
No. 8 Clark Street, Near South Water.
This Institution will receive sums of Money of any amount from Mechanics, Laborers, Business Men and others, and interest will be allowed when left for a specified time. Buy and sell Coin and Foreign and Domestic Exchange.
Exchange on New York, Boston, and England, Ireland, France, Germany, and all parts of Europe.
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Corner of Lake and Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill.,
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H. Chapin, South Bend Branch, John B. Howe, Lima Branch, Bank of the State of Indiana; A. B. Judson, Mishawaka, Ind.; C. T. Wheeler, Chicago, Ill.; Tolman Wheeler, do.; Hiram Wheeler, do.

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No. 42 South Clark-st., Chicago,
DEALERS IN
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
Stocks, Bank Notes, Land Warrants, Specie, &c., &c.
Deposits received. Collections promptly made. Drafts on Ireland, France and Germany, for sale in sums to suit.
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No. 40 South Clark street, Chicago, Illinois.
Particular attention given to Collections.

WILLARD & KEAN,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
Coin, Bank Notes and Land Warrants, No. 1 Clark street, corner of South Water.
Special attention given to Collections throughout the Northwest. Accounts solicited, and interest allowed on special Deposits.

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BANKERS AND BROKERS,
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Orders for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Treasury Notes, &c., executed promptly and satisfactorily.

RUTTER, ENDICOTT & WHITEHOUSE,
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AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.
Having leased the office recently occupied by the "Exchange Bank of H. A. Tucker & Co.," are prepared to do a general
Banking, Exchange and Collection Business.
Deposits received, and advances made upon shipments or produce in store.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL,
HAVING ESTABLISHED AN
AGENCY AT CHICAGO,
Is prepared to do a General Banking Business, Buying and Selling
Eastern and Sterling Exchange,
Discounting PRODUCE BILLS based on shipments, making
ADVANCES ON STORAGE RECEIPTS,
Re-payable in CHICAGO, or at other points, Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper.
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BANKERS,
No. 47 Exchange Place, New York.
Particular attention devoted to Western business. WESTERN REFERENCES—Smith, Wheeler & Co., Chicago, Illinois; Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank, Milwaukee; State Bank of Iowa and Branches; State Savings Association, St. Louis.

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CAPITAL .... $500,000.
HENRY FARNAM, Pres't. S. A. SMITH, Vice Pres't.
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This Institution will Discount Paper, buy and sell Exchange and Coin, and receive money on deposit, pay interest thereon when left a specified period; will receive money for accumulation, when left for a series of years; and receive and execute TRUSTS from
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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
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No. 22 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public
Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the
"BANK OF AMERICA,"
heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank.
Dated this 30th day of May, A. D. 1861.
GEORGE SMITH, President.
E. W. WILLARD Cashier.

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FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB,
Telegraph Office.

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MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,
Or on Good IMPROVED FARMS, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Farms for sale cheap.
CHAMBERS & LEE, 17 Lake st.

Co-Partnerships.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—
The undersigned have this day formed a limited Co-partnership for the transaction of a general wholesale clothing business in the cities of Boston, Mass., and Chicago, Ill., under the firm name of Huntington, Wadsworth & Co.
BENRY A. HUNTINGTON,
PHILIP WADSWORTH,
ELISHA S. WADSWORTH.
Chicago, June 10, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE
this day entered into Co-partnership under the name and style of Jno. Clark & Co., for the transaction of an exclusive Commission business over Galena Freight Depot, corner Dearborn and North Water sts. P. O. Box 4874. Cash advances on consignments on Produce in store, bills of lading and shipments East.
JNO. CLARK,
JNO. H. MARSHALL,
PAUL JONES.
Chicago, May 1st, 1862.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—We, the
undersigned, have this day entered into a Co-Partnership, under the style and firm name of
KELLOGG & GRAY,
For the purpose of dealing in Coal of all kinds.
Chicago, May 1st, 1862. A. B. KELLOGG,
C. W. GRAY.

North Side Shoe Store.

A NEW AND FIRST CLASS
BOOT AND SHOE STORE
ON THE NORTH SIDE.
WISWALL & DAY
Have just opened at No. 26 North Clark street, a new and complete stock of Boots and Shoes, and would respectfully invite the attention of the public to an examination of their stock. The citizens of the
NORTH SIDE
Particularly, will find it to their interest to favor us with their patronage, as we shall endeavor to keep our assortment constantly filled with fresh and desirable goods. WISWALL & DAY,
26 North Clark street.

Educational.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND DRILL.
WESTERN UNION COLLEGE and MILITARY ACADEMY has been located at FULTON, ILL., and will open Primary Academic and Collegiate Courses on Sept. 18th, 1861. The College has twelve experienced teachers, thorough appointments, and excellent apparatus, ... [illegible] ... attractive grounds, a fine Gymnasium, and many other advantages ... Instruction in German free; also, in ARTILLERY, ... [illegible] ... DRILL, under an officer of United States Army. ... [illegible] ... for board, furnished room, fuel, lights, washing and tuition ... [illegible] ... the constant care of the teachers. Address for Circulars D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Ill.

CASH ADVANCES ON GRAIN
AND FLOUR for sale in Eastern markets.
KIMBALL & WOLCOTT,
Are prepared to make advances on Grain and Flour consigned to John Wilcox, New York, and give the ... [illegible]

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1862.

OUR CAIRO LETTER.

The Ohio Bottoms—The Gunboat Eastport—Mound City Hospital—Col. Fry—His History.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, July 3, 1862.

I received a kind invitation a day or two since from Dr. Franklin, the surgeon in charge of the Mound City hospital, to visit that institution. Accordingly I yesterday rode thither. Disdaining the ordinary mode of travel by steamer, I procured a horse, and enjoyed an afternoon of delightful experiences in the woods which line the banks of the Ohio from Cairo to Mound City.

THE OHIO BOTTOMS.

In passing through the Ohio bottoms one can hardly realize that less than two months ago this whole section was a fathom under water. The fertility of the soil and the wild luxuriance of vegetation is truly wonderful. Immense cotton woods and sycamores, festooned with glistening mistletoe, lift their leafy crowns toward the blue sky, and tightly grasping their rough trunks in rude embrace, grape vines and parasites lace and interlace, forming a green canopy overhead, through whose leafy interstices the sun in vain strives to penetrate. The trumpet vine, with its scarlet pendants hanging in brilliant clusters, from many a gnarled and ragged stump, the delicious aroma exhaling from the fragrant foliage, the pools of water by the wayside, the gigantic monarchs of the forest toppled over by some mighty tempest of days gone by impending the pathway, the deep solitude and repose overlaying the whole scene, interrupted only by the myriad tongued voice of nature as shown in the hum of insects, the song of birds, the rustling of leaves as they move hither and thither swayed by the gentle wind, the scarcely distinguished puffing and soughing of the saucy little tugs as they skimmed like water fowls on the surface of the beautiful Ohio, and the contrast of the delicious shades in which I was revelling, with the glaring sun from which I had just escaped, altogether rendered this horseback ride through the Ohio bottoms, the most enjoyable it was ever my lot to experience.

EASTPORT.

Before reaching the hospital I visited the ship-yard, here dignified by the appellation "navy yard." The new gunboat is on the ways and fast approaching completion. A small army of mechanics are hammering away at her iron sides, and fitting up her interior with the evident intention of making her the model gunboat of the western flotilla. The Eastport has a peculiar model, combining immensity of strength with great speed. To speak of her unprofessionally, I should describe her as very sharp and narrow, plated with heavy iron above deck, and with lighter iron from the water line to the kelson, the machinery surrounded with timbers impervious to shot, and constructed with an eye to prevent the recurrence of such disasters as recently happened to the Mound City at St. Charles. She is about 200 feet long, and when armed with the eight 42-pounder Parrott guns, for which she is pierced, will prove the most formidable specimen of Yankee ingenuity yet constructed to aid in suppressing this rebellion. It will be recollected that the Eastport was one of the unfinished gunboats captured on the Cumberland, before our successes in Tennessee compelled the rebels to abandon all hopes of retaining that State in the bogus confederacy.

THE HOSPITAL.

After examining the objects of interest in and about the "navy yard," I visited the hospital. Your readers are so well acquainted with the situation and surroundings of this institution, that an extended description is unnecessary. It is a noble monument of the care bestowed by the government upon the diseased and disabled soldier. The volunteer is tended in his own house and surrounded by his own household, not more tenderly than here. Large airy wards, clean linen, downy beds, skillful attendants, intelligent physicians, the best of good wines and delicacies, and above all, woman's assiduous care, leaves nothing to be desired so effect the restoration to health of its unfortunate inmates.

THE PATIENTS.

These at present number not more than fifty, including twenty of the scalded from the Mound City. The former are mostly convalescent, but the latter are in a horrible condition, many of them do not bear a semblance to humanity. Face, hands, arms and body burned to a crisp, of the color of blackened leather, it seems impossible that they can recover. Their dearest friends could not recognize them in their present state. Nevertheless, all that can be done to alleviate their sufferings is done. Two have died since their arrival, and more must follow.

I cannot dismiss this subject without adding my testimony to that of the thousands who have visited this hospital, regarding the self-sacrificing devotions of the Sisters of Mercy. Many a poor fellow's journey through the dark valley has been rendered pleasant through the kind attentions of these ministering angels, and many a brave soldier now fighting in the ranks full of health and vigor, may thank the good Sisters that he is not an occupant of the gloomy grave like his less fortunate comrade.

"COL." FRY.

I was permitted to visit the rebel commandant of the batteries at St. Charles, Arkansas, the scene of the late naval engagement, wherein the brave sailors of the Mound City paid such a fearful price for the ignorance of our gunboat contractors. I found the "colonel" in the amputating room adjoining one of the wards, with just the same surroundings, and receiving the same treatment as our own privates. Although suffering severely from the effects of his recent wound, he was cheerful and inclined to converse freely and unreservedly. Upon being introduced by the attending physician he reached me his hand, and motioned me to a seat beside him, saying the "Yankees were disposed to make a lion of him, though he hardly knew wherefore."

HIS APPEARANCE.

The prisoner is a fine looking man, with dark hair, full beard, a black piercing eye, about five feet ten inches high, and one whom the ladies would call a "handsome" man, though to the other moiety of creation, the lurking devil in his eye would prove less attractive. I am thus particular in my description of his personal appearance, since I am told that there are evidences that his wound is sloughing in the pleural cavity in which case the doctors say his recovery is impossible. Besides it is not often in the history of warfare that a man makes himself thus infamous, and he deserves an extended notice in this connection. The "colonel" when he knew that I represented the TRIBUNE was quite willing to acquaint me with his antecedents, and anxious that they should be stated correctly. I give them below.

HISTORY.

The prisoner disclaimed all right to the title by which he is known. His name and rank is Joseph Fry, lieutenant commanding confederate States Navy. The uniform of an officer of this grade in the rebel navy resembles a colonel's uniform in the army, and this resemblance gave him his title when he was first captured.

Lieutenant Fry was born at Tampa Bay, Florida, and is the son of a native of Rhode Island—a Yankee schoolmaster who in his youth emigrated to Louisiana to teach the sons and daughters of the proud sugar planters such scraps of knowledge as was necessary to enable them to work their way successfully through the world. Here he became acquainted with the daughter of a rich planter, a beautiful creole, who did not at that time indulge in those vulgar prejudices concerning the Yankees which have since made her sex so notorious in the sunny South. He married in 1824, and invested his savings, with the fortune received from his wife, in a plantation at Tampa Bay, where, on the 14th of June, 1826, the prisoner was born. I pass over the incidents of his boyhood as not exhibiting anything of interest to the general reader. At the age of fifteen he entered the United States navy as acting midshipman, and subsequently graduated at the naval school at Annapolis. On his first cruise, it was his fortune to serve on board the United States steamer Missouri, burned in 1843 in the port of Gibraltar. He was afterwards on the steamers Boston and Levant, both of whom foundered at sea. He accompanied Commodore Perry on the Japanese expedition, and remained with him four years, until that expedition returned. Subsequently he was attached to the coast survey, under Prof. Bache, for several years. He served throughout the Mexican war on the steamer Mississippi, and during the latter portion of the time was lieutenant commanding of the United States steamer Vixen. At the time of the breaking out of the rebellion he was on light house duty at New Orleans. On the day that Louisiana seceded and hoisted the Pelican flag from the custom house and mint, the 26th day of January, 1860, he resigned his commission and tendered his services to the State. A regiment of artillery was projected, of which Beauregard was appointed colonel, Duncan, who subsequently distinguished himself at Fort Jackson, major, and Lt. Fry senior captain. Beauregard declined the appointment, and almost immediately afterwards was named a Brigadier General of the Confederate States army. Duncan was chosen colonel, and then became brigadier general. At this time the project was broached to form a navy, and Lt. Fry received the first appointment and commission as lieutenant commanding. About the same period Gen. Bragg received his commission as Major General of Louisiana State volunteers.

The first boat to which Lieutenant Fry was attached was the little steamer Ivy detailed for picket duty about the mouth of the Mississippi. This was the steamer to which Col. Harvey Brown, of Fort Pickens fame referred in his report, when he said that he had loaned Commodore McKeon of the United States steamer Niagara, two guns, to prevent the whole squadron being driven out of the mouth of the river by a small steamer mounting a single pivot gun. She was the only steamer ever mentioned by the federals in connection with the fight of the Passes. Lieutenant Fry spoke of this passage of his life with evident pride, and said that with the Ivy and the ram Manassas he had sent the frigate Richmond and put the entire squadron to flight. Since that time he has been constantly busy and continually under fire till his capture. After the battle of the Passes he was transferred to the Maurepas, and stationed at Columbus, then at Island No. 10, and afterwards at Tiptonville. Just above the latter place he engaged the batteries at Point Pleasant and Riddles Point, the former of which the fleet very nearly captured. The Lady Polk and the Maurepas had steamed up to within a hundred yards of the batteries, and were preparing to land when an unlucky shot struck the Polk, passing entirely through her hull, and obliged her to haul off for repairs. Two of the Maurepas' guns became disabled from the fouling of their vents, and he too was reluctantly compelled to retire. If the action could have been continued an hour longer, the stars and bars would have floated from the batteries, an event which he was confident would have materially changed the present condition of affairs on the Mississippi.

Of his movements since that time he did not feel at liberty to speak.

Referring to the charge that he had ordered his men to fire upon the sailors of the Mound City, who had taken to the water to escape the scalding steam arising from the bursting of the steam drum, he characterized it as a base fabrication. He had been educated in the federal navy, and knew too well the ways of honorable warfare to commit so inhuman an act. He said that he was totally ignorant that the steam chest had exploded, but supposed that a gun had burst—an event by no means unusual in naval warfare. He anticipated that an attempt would be made to storm the batteries by forces from the gunboats, and when he saw the launching of the boats with, as he supposed, this intention, he turned the guns of the fort upon them, and ordered his men to deploy as skirmishers along the bank of the river to resist every attempt at landing. He was justified in using every means in his power to cripple the enemy so long as the Federal flag floated at the foretop. At this time Col. Fitch appeared at the rear of the fort, and seeing that the day was lost, he began to look about to secure his personal safety. He started for the forest, and in its deep recesses he hoped to conceal himself until nightfall, when he would be able to escape. This attempt was discovered in season to prevent it being carried to a successful conclusion. A squad of soldiers followed him for nearly a mile, firing as they marched. Fifty shots whistled about his ears, and at last one directed more skillfully, struck him squarely in the shoulder and he fell. What occurred to the prisoner after his capture is already known to your readers, and I need not speak of him further. I have been thus particular in giving his history, and his version of the events resulting in his capture. That he is a prisoner is his misfortune, but that he is responsible for the inhuman butchery of brave men is his crime, if true. Unfortunately the statement rests upon authority that cannot be gainsayed. One of his own men says he received the order from him. Better that he had been killed a thousand times than that he should live with this weight of infamy upon him.

B.

Commencement of the Northwestern Female College.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

EVANSTON, July 3, 1862.

This forenoon a large audience gathered at the church to witness the commencement of this deservedly popular institution for the education of young ladies.

Last evening was devoted to the "floral concert," a settled institution in connection with Prof. Jones' commencements.

Misses Josie Morse of Dixon, Harvey and Wheeler of Elgin, Linn of Lee Center, won especial plaudits and boquets. Miss Morse was nearly buried beneath the pile of boquets showered upon the stage. The concert was under the direction of Miss C. A. Kellogg, the popular music teacher of the college.

The church was tastefully ornamented by festoonings of evergreens and flowers; hung against the wall we noticed a number of paintings which seemed to possess more than ordinary finish and beauty. They were the handiwork of the pupils of the painting class under Mrs. Titus, who I believe is a late addition to the corps of teachers. The graduates of the day were five in number.

First came Mental Symmetry by Miss Mary E. Clifford. It was read with good effect, was plain in style, but forcible in attractiveness and illustration. She seemed very young to be at the end of her school education.

Next came "Destiny," by Miss Harriet C. Wood of Chicago. This was a fine production, read rather hurriedly. Miss W. ranks deservedly high as a scholar and writer.

Next came

"The mills of God grind slowly,
Yet they grind exceedingly small;
Though with patience stands He waiting,
With exactness grinds He all,"

by Mrs. Cornelia Winston of Freeport. This as the production of a mature mind, and one that showed ripe thought and strong power in argument, with never a swerving from a direct line to her conclusion. Very rarely does a commencement habitue hear an essay so profound as did those who listened to this essay as rendered by the clear, winning tones of the reader.

Our Daily Paths, by Miss Georgia A. Boyce, was a graceful defense of the unchronicled hero'sm of our everyday, common life, showing that history does not give us all the worthy names.

Next came, "The Truth shall make you Free," with valedictory. The valedictory was far better than any we have ever listened to. The sentiment was not overdone, but it was healthy and real feeling, and with it came noble sentiments, clad in livery of words that rung a stirring call to action in true womanly sphere.

Prof. Jones' Baccalaureate was able and eloquent.

Misses Hall, Boyce and Wood received the degree of Laureate of Arts.

Misses Clifford and Winslow received Laureate of Science.

Miss H. C. Wood, in behalf of the class, presented to the college library some forty fine volumes.

Rev. D. P. Kidder, D. D., in behalf of the Board of Trustees, responded in a very neat and forcible speech.

Prof. Jones leaves soon for the port of Macao, of which he has been appointed Consul. I do not know what arrangements have been made, but am told that he has arranged so that his institution will loose more of its toil-won reputation.

Good for Busteed.

Richard Busteed, Esq., of New York, a life long Democrat, was published as one of the vice-presidents of the recent conditional Union meeting at Cooper Institute, New York. In a letter published in the New York *World* Mr. Busteed emphatically denounces the honor. He says:

* * * Ordinarily, I would not deem such a matter of enough importance to require correction; but in times like these, the opinions and conduct of the humblest may have weight in giving direction to the sentiment and action of others.

For this reason I beg to say that while I am duly impressed with a sense of the honor intended, I did not and do not sympathise with the objects set forth in the call, and if I had been consulted, should not have sanctioned the use that was made of my name.

I am not opposed to the further agitation of the negro question.

In conducting this war for the nation's life, I would act upon the advice of La Pucelle to Burgundy, "Strike those that hurt, and hurt not those that help."

I am in favor of the restoration of the Union as it was, with this qualification: it shall be a Union in which the citizens of each State shall not only be entitled to have but actually have "all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States," and in which a New Yorker shall not be in terror of an application of tar and feathers or hanging in Georgia or Alabama, if he intimates that slavery is not a divine institution.

I am not in favor of maintaining "the constitution as it is," any longer than is requisite to amend it in the manner provided by law. I want a constitution in which there shall be no saving clause or ambiguous provision in favor of slavery, but which shall be founded upon the principles of God's eternal justice, and square with His golden rule.

These sentiments, you perceive disqualify me from fraternizing with the so-called "anti-abolition, anti-secession" gathering at the Cooper Institute. They rather place me within the anathema and death sentence pronounced by that distinguished orator, Fernando Wood against those who believe that "all men are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights," among which "are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

RICHARD BUSTEED.

Carl Schurz's Popularity with His Command.

[Army Correspondence Philadelphia Press.]

Gen. Schurz has become immensely popular with his command, and wonderful changes have taken place both in the conduct and discipline of the division. Gen. Schurz rides three times a day, both in rainy and dry weather, and he attends personally to the wants of his soldiers. New clothing and shoes have been distributed to his troops. Most of them have been paid off, and efficient sanitary regulations have been devised, which will tend to the comfort of the troops. The result of this is that the Germans love the general as a heathen doth his idol, and have confidence from the well known military ability he displayed in Germany, that he will be a fit head for them in battle. Several weeks ago the newspapers were teeming with the accounts of the outrages committed by Blenker's men on the march up the valley. Now, from my own personal observation I can say that a more orderly and well-behaved set of soldiers I have never seen. Everything they want they pay for, and if any of the number commits any excesses disgraceful to the name of a soldier, he is immediately pointed out by his fellow soldiers. No doubt the whole of this is brought about by officers who take an interest in their commands, and see that their soldiers are treated well, and conform to the duties of their profession.

They have expeditious ways of handling grain at the warehouses in this city. Hossack for example has his conductors and shellers so contrived that wagon loads of ear corn are unloaded by farmers in a crib several rods from the main warehouse, and by the time farmers can call around to the office for their pay, the corn has been carried up into the sheller, thence through a cleaner and thence through a spout into a canal boat in the basin, ready to be shipped to Chicago. That is pretty expeditious.—*Ottawa Republican.*

The wheat harvest in this county is nearly over, and a few days' pleasant weather will enable farmers to finish. The crop in Wabash this year is the largest and best ever grown.

The past ten days have been quite unfavorable for cutting and saving the grain. Owing to the unusually large crop and the scarcity of hands, considerable wheat, we are told, will be wasted.—*Mt. Carmel (Ill.) Register.*

HARVEST BEGUN.—We hear that Charley Cowan, Jr., harvested some rye on Tuesday last. During a ride last week we saw several pieces that will be ripe for the harvest in a few days. Corn generally looks backward for the season, as do a few pieces of wheat.—*Oquawka (Ill.) Plaindealer.*

DISGUSTED.—Gen. Geo. B. Crittenden has resigned his command in the rebel army, and, it is said, has gone to Texas.—*Chicago Times.*

This is a mistake. Crittenden was court-martialed, and after they had made up a verdict, he was permitted to resign.—*Memphis Argus.*

The Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press* of the 4th, states that the latest intelligence from the army of the Potomac says that Gen. McCall is safe, and is not a prisoner of war.

Miscellaneous.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED until the 15th day of July, 1862, for supplying the United States Subsistence Department with 4,000 head of Beef Cattle on the Hoof.
The Cattle to be delivered at Washington, D. C., and each animal to average 1,300 pounds gross. No animal admitted that weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross. Heifers, stags and bulls not wanted.
The first delivery of Cattle to be made on the first day of August, or as soon thereafter as the Government may direct. 480 head of cattle per week will be required to be delivered under this contract.
A bond with good and sufficient security will be required.
No bid will be entertained when put in by contractors who have previously failed to comply with their contracts in any Department of Government, or where the bidder is not present to respond to his bid.
The names of firms should be stated in full, with the precise address of each member of the firm.
Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered and an oath of allegiance must accompany each proposition.
All bids must be accompanied by two guarantees.
Bids to be directed to MAJOR A. BECKWITH, C.S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and endorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle."

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, ——, of the County of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that, should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should the contract be awarded him we are prepared to become his securities.
(This guarantee must be appended to each bid.)
The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the OFFICIAL certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

THREE MILLION SEWER BRICKS WANTED.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 10 A. M. Wednesday, July 9th, for furnishing Three Millions of Hard Burnt Sewer Bricks, to be exactly inches in dimensions, made of the best materials, square edged, free from lime, pebbles, and bats.
Specimens must accompany each proposal.
The bricks will be delivered in quantities and at times as follows, viz:—One-fourth of the quantity contracted for on or before the 20th day of July, one-fourth on or before August 10th, one fourth on or before August 31st, and the delivery of the whole amount must be completed on or before September 20th.
The bricks will be subject to the inspection and count of an Inspector appointed by the Board of Public Works.
Proposals will state the price delivered and piled up on the line of the Sewers on the streets, where required for use. The Contractor will remove all rejected bricks from the work without delay.
Each proposal should be endorsed "Proposal for Bricks," and addressed to the Board of Public Works. Satisfactory security for the faithful performance of the contract will be required.
No proposal will be considered unless accompanied with a bond (a blank for which can be had at this office) conditioned that the bidder will execute a contract agreeably with his bid if the same shall be accepted.
The Board reserves the right to accept or reject any proposal, or to reject all proposals.
Bidders are also invited to state the price for which they will deliver Four Millions of Bricks, instead of Three Million, conditioned in all respects as above.
By order of the Board of Public Works.
A. W. TINKHAM, Secretary.
Office of the Board of Public Works, Chicago, June 28th, 1862.

I. B. SEELEY'S TRUSS ESTABLISHMENT,
126 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.
Branch Office—No. 38 North Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo.

Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer of the Hard Rubber Truss, under Riggs & Goodyear's Patents.
The Hard Rubber Truss is unlike and superior to all others in the following respects: Will never break, rust, chafe, gall or blister; can be made stiff or limber; will cure Hernia of years' standing; does not press or injure the cord, and is always clean and good as new.
Patients can be accurately fitted by sending size in inches around body in line of rupture.
REFERENCES as the superiority over others, the following only are offered:—Professors Mott, Carnochan, and Parker, New York; Profs. Godard and Agnew, Philadelphia; Dr. R. Johnson, Surgeon General Bureau, Washington; Profs. Brainard, Freer, Rea, Andrews and Davis, Chicago; Dr. Wolcott, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
Manufacturer and dealer in Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, Silk and Cotton Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Suspensory Bandages, &c., &c.
Post Office Box 4355.
C. STAFFORD, Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer of Dr. Wilcox's Patent Artificial Leg. This Leg has many advantages over all others, and as an evidence of such, it has received the first Premium at the United States Fairs, under the examination of the best Surgeons in our country. Its motion is received from a Rubber Spring (which will never break) giving it a great preference over the Spiral Springs used in other limbs. Send for Pamphlet.

DOCTOR UTZ, THE GREAT
German Magnetic Doctor,
Who will astonish the people in making cures through the power of
SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS
And laying on of hands and otherwise, has his office in McCormick's Block, second floor, Rooms No. 16 & 17, at the corner of Dearborn and Randolph street, in the city of Chicago, where he will hope to see all who may call upon him, and in particular those who have been treated by other Doctors and given up to die.

ROGERS' CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.
In 6 oz. Bottles, in the form of Powder.
It is entitled to special preference over the Liquid Citrate of Magnesia, Saratoga and most Mineral Waters, Seidlitz Powders and other similar articles. When taken in the morning regularly, it has an admirable effect on the general system, removes Constipation, Correcting Acidities and Cooling of all Febrile Complaints. For sale in Chicago by Messrs. LORD & SMITH and Messrs. REED & CO., and by most Druggists. Price 25 cents.

NOTICE.—Our commission for
selling grain received on and after this date by Railroad or Canal, will be
One-Half Cent per Bushel.
WHEELER, NEELY & CO.
Chicago, July 1, 1862.

CLOTHES WRINGERS.
—The best Clothes Wringers now in use, with
Solid Rubber Rollers,
are for sale, wholesale and retail, by E. PECK, Agent for the State of Illinois, at Hovey's Seed Store, 73 Lake street, Chicago. Agents wanted.

CITY HOSPITAL.—This institution, pleasantly located in the southern part of the city, is constantly open for the reception of patients, both public and private. It is heated by steam, well ventilated, and affords all the comforts and conveniences of our best modern Hospitals. For admission apply at Hospital. E. H. CARTER, Supt.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!!
REVOLVERS of all kinds,
OFFICERS' SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES, &C.,
Bowie Knives and Military Goods, Gun Material. Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder. All kinds of Ammunition. GEORGE T. ABBEY, 138 Lake street.

PIANO LESSONS.—A German
lady, just arrived from Germany, wishes to give lessons on the Piano. For particulars inquire at No. 6 Wigwam Building, Market street, or at No. 137 Griswold street.

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL PIG IRON.
A consignment of this well-known Iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit customers, by JESUP, KENNEDY & CO., 13 Wells street, Agents for Manufacturers.

Legal Notices.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF WILLIAM VAN ANTWERP, deceased.—Notice is hereby given that I have fixed upon a term of the County Court of Cook County, in the State of Illinois, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in said County and State on the eighteenth day of August next, being the Third Monday of August next, being the eighteenth day thereof, for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the estate of William Van Antwerp, late of Warren County, and State of New Jersey, deceased.
All persons having claims against the same are notified and requested to attend then and there, for the purpose of having their claims adjusted.
J. YOUNG SCAMMON,
Administrator of the Estate of William Van Antwerp, deceased.
Chicago, Ill., July 3d, A. D. 1862.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Trustee, &c., will, in pursuance with the powers in a Deed of Trust dated August 1st, 1860, executed by Charlotte Burns and Charles H. Burns, her husband, sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, Lot three (3), in Block fifteen (15), in the Canal Trustee's Subdivision of the west half and the west half of the north-east quarter of Section seventeen (17), in Township thirty-nine (39), North Range fourteen (14), east of Third Principal Meridian, in said City of Chicago. Said sale to be made on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day.
L. C. PAINE FREER, Trustee, &c.
Chicago, June 19th, 1862.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—County Court of Cook County.
Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Administratrix of the estate of Doliver Walker, deceased, will appear before the said Court, at the July Term thereof, to be holden on the third Monday of July, A. D. 1862, at the Court House in said County, for the purpose of hearing and adjusting all claims and demands against the estate, when and where all persons having such claims are requested to present and file the same. ABIGAIL F. WALKER,
Administratrix Estate Doliver Walker.
Chicago, June 20, 1862.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas,
Richard K. Swift and Melissa A. Swift, his wife, and James S. Johnston and Jenny Johnston, his wife, party of the first part, did, by their certain mortgage dated January 1st, A. D. 1856, mortgage and convey to the undersigned William B. Ogden, all the property herein after described, to secure the payment of the principal sum of seventy five thousand dollars, payable five years after date, and interest on the same as follows:—One thousand four hundred dollars, payable on the first day of January, A. D. 1861, and from and after that period semi-annual interest on the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable on the first day of January and July in each year, for each of which said payments of interest said Swift and Johnston gave their note to the undersigned, bearing even date with said mortgage, payable at his office in Chicago; and did in said by said mortgage provide that if default should be made in the payment of any one of said instalments of interest at the time and in the manner in said promissory notes given for said interest provided, and the same should remain due and unpaid for the space of one year after the same became due, then at the election of the undersigned said principal sum secured by said mortgage should at once become due and payable, anything in the note given for the same to the contrary notwithstanding, said election to be made at the time of or at any time after such default, without notice. And that in that case it should be lawful for the undersigned to enter into and upon all and singular the premises in said mortgage described, and to sell and dispose of the same or any part or parts thereof, and all benefit and equity of redemption of said party of the first part to said mortgage, their heirs, executors, administrators, devisees or assigns therein, at public auction, having first given sixty days notice of the time and place of sale of said sale by publication in any daily newspaper published in Chicago.
And, whereas, said instalment of interest, amounting to the sum of one thousand four hundred dollars, that became due by the terms of said mortgage on the first day of January, A. D. 1861, as also the interest due for the same, was not paid when the same became due, and is not yet paid and more than a year has elapsed since the same became due; and I, said William B. Ogden, have elected and do elect that the principal sum secured by said mortgage be due, to wit: the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, shall become and is due and payable.
And whereas, there is now due and unpaid on said mortgage the principal sum of seventy-five thousand dollars and said sum of one thousand four hundred dollars that became due as interest on the first day of January, A. D. 1861, and also the instalment of interest amounting to two thousand ... [illegible] ... thereon on the first day of July, A. D. 1861. And also, the instalment of interest which became due on the first day of January, A. D. 1862 ... [illegible]
Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that I, said William B. Ogden ... [illegible] ... the powers and provisions of said mortgage ... [illegible] ... the following described real estate ... [illegible] ... county of Cook and State of Illinois ... [illegible]
... at ... o'clock ... on Monday ... the ... day of August next ... [illegible] ... at public auction to the highest bidder ... [illegible]
WILLIAM B. OGDEN, Mortgagee.
Chicago, June 13, 1862.

Commission Merchants.

JACOB J. PERES & CO.,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
Cotton Factors, Sugar Brokers, and Wholesale Grocers,
130 Main street, (Webster Block,) Memphis, Tenn.
Liberal advances made on consignments.

H. P. STANLEY, Commission
Merchant, and dealer in Fruit and Produce,
No. 50 State street, Chicago.
N. B.—In the fruit trade we invite correspondence previous to shipment. There is great choice in the style of packages, and in the routes and time of shipment, &c.

WILLIAM LITTLE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
22 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.
We shall give special attention to CASH orders for the purchase or sale of goods of every description, charging a moderate commission. For sale Flour and all kinds Provisions and Fruits, Groves and Headings.
WILLIAM LITTLE. GEO. A. SACKETT.

WM. B. HIBBARD & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office and Warehouse 223 South Water street, between Wells and Franklin sts., Chicago.
Post Office Box 3692.
WM. B. HIBBARD. J. M'ALLISTER. T. W. HALL.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON all kinds of
PRODUCE AND BROOM CORN,
for sale in this market or consigned to our correspondence in New York, Boston and Philadelphia. HAPPLEYE & SHELDON, Commission Merchants, 238 South Water street, Chicago.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
OFFICE and WAREHOUSE—187 South Water-st., opposite "Board of Trade" Building.
F. L. UNDERWOOD. A. L. UNDERWOOD.
BEN. W. UNDERWOOD.

WADSWORTH, TURLAY & Co.
PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
178 .... SOUTH WATER STREET.
We give personal and prompt attention to the sale of Grain, Flour, Pork, Lard, Butter, Seeds, Broom Corn, &c., and make liberal cash advances on consignments.

BATES, STONE & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase and sale of
Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Fish,
HAMS, LARD, BUTTER,
CHEESE, SEEDS, DRIED FRUITS, &c.
No. 217 South Water street, Chicago.

CHARLES RANDOLPH,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 3 Loomis' Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments.

CHAMPION & TODD,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Wholesale Dealers in Green and Dried Fruits. No. 141 South Water street, Chicago.
E. C. CHAMPION. JAMES TODD.

ABIEL AKIN & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 186 South Water street. Cash advances made on Flour and Grain to be sold here or by
Wm. A. Brown & Co.,
New York.
ABIEL AKIN. J. H. HURLBUT.

GLASSFORD, JONES & CO.,
Forwarding and Shipping Agents.
Special attention given to forwarding Grain, &c., from Kingston to Montreal and Quebec. Carrying capacity of our craft equal to 275,000 bushels Grain per trip.
60 Canal Wharf, Montreal. Anglin's Wharf, Kingston.

WILLIAM R. STONE,
General Produce Commission Merchant,
No. 5 Dole's Building, Cor. Clark and South Water sts.
P. O. Box 6223, Chicago, Ill.
Liberal cash advances made on consignments.

WHEELER, NEELY & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 7 Board of Trade Building.
C. T. WHEELER. A. E. NEELY. E. F. LAWRENCE.

CYRUS CLARKE,
Produce Commission Shipping Merchant,
NUMBER 10 CENTRAL WHARF, BUFFALO.
Cash advances made by Walker, Bronson & Co., Chicago.

MURRY NELSON & CO.,
No. 214 South Water street.
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase, sale, shipment and making cash advances on Grain, Flour Provisions, and Produce of all kinds.
FOR A COMMISSION.
MURRY NELSON. E. S. STEVENS.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO.,
EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain and Produce generally, No. 228 and 232 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

LEE & ANTES,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Give especial attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and all kinds of produce on commission. Office 121 Lake street, corner of Clark.
OLIVER H. LEE. CHARLES K. ANTES.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Office, 186 South Water street, Pomeroy's Building. Post Office Drawer 6187, Chicago. References—Sturges, Buckingham & Co., Wm. Martin, Galena, Freight Agent C. B. & Q. R. R.

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
47 Broad street, New York.
Advances made on Consignments to the above firm by WM. AITCHISON, Jr., Agent, 182 South Water street, Chicago.

CHADBOURNE & WETHERBE
General Commission Merchants,
Pardee's Building, corner Wells and South Water sts., No. 8 up stairs, Chicago.
A. S. CHADBOURNE. G. P. WETHERBE.

BALL, BURBANK & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 1 Dole's Building, cor. South Water and Clark sts.
Post Office Drawer 6217, Chicago.
F. B. BALL. F. W. BURBANK. P. BALL. GEO. F. COLT.

MORSE & YARWOOD,
(LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.,)
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
136 SOUTH WATER STREET,
Aiken's Building.
Business confined strictly to Commission.
ALBERT MORSE. R. S. YARWOOD.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. have
opened, at 188 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., think they can give superior advantages.
M. S. NICHOLS. O. E. BRITT. E. A. NICHOLS.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 210½ South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on bills of lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank and George Steel & Co.
J. L. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELING.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also, dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., at 246, 248 and 250 South Water street. ALBERT E. NEELY, BENJAMIN W. LAWRENCE, WM. T. WINDIATE, EDWARD F. LAWRENCE.

R. M. FUNKHOUSER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
218½ South Water Street.

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 14 Lasalle street, Chicago.
STANARD, GILBERT & CO., No. 5 City Buildings, St. Louis.
C. J. GILBERT. G. W. UPDIKE. E. O. STANARD.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark Streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.
F. F. GRIFFIN. A. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 152 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

KIMBALL & WOLCOTT,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 196 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.
Consignments solicited. Orders for purchases executed with care and dispatch.
GRANVILLE KIMBALL. E. G. WOLCOTT.

RICE FAY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 2124.
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on Commission.
RICE FAY. JAS. R. WOODWORTH.

HEWES & BRAUNS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 6 Wigwam Building, Market street, Chicago, Ill.
S. W. HEWES. L. BRAUNS.

FARWELL & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
129 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on property in store. References—Cooley, Farwell & Co., G. C. Cook & Co., Gray, Phelps & Co.
CHAS. B. FARWELL. SIMEON FARWELL.

Roofing Materials.

ROOFING! ROOFING!!
ROOFING!!!
BARRETT, POWELL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFS,
And Dealers in
Roofing Material and Coal Tar.
We are prepared to take contracts for Roofing in any portion of the Northwest, or furnish Materials with directions for use.
BARRETT'S ROOFING
Has stood a twelve years test in Chicago, and is used in all first class buildings.
Office No. 3 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

LUMBER.—I would invite the attention of dealers and others purchasing lumber in Chicago ... [illegible]
READ & WILLIAMS.

PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand ... [illegible]

Transportation.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE
—OF—
NEW STEAMERS,
For Buffalo & Intermediate Ports.
These Boats are new and splendidly furnished, with a view to the comfort of passengers.
One boat of this line leaves daily at 8 o'clock P. M., from the I. C. R. R. Dock, for the above ports.
Ticket office No. 12 South Water street, opposite the Central Depot, Chicago.
L. BRADLEY,
Only Authorized Agent.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.
THE PROPELLER
F. W. BACKUS
Will leave our Dock NEXT FRIDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock for
LAKE SUPERIOR,
Calling at intermediate ports. For Freight or Passage apply to A. HARVEY & Co.
236 and 238 South Water street.

A. WALLINGFORD
WESTERN AGENT FOR
GREAT WESTERN
AND
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAYS,
ALSO FOR
CHICAGO AND SARNIA PROPELLER LINES,
Connecting at Sarnia with
GREAT WESTERN AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAYS,
For all points East.
TRANSPORTATION to and from NEW YORK, BOSTON, PORTLAND, MONTREAL, and all New York, New England and Canadian Towns,
Via all Rail, or Water and Rail,
AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
For Rates, Bills Lading, &c., apply at the
Company's Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago.
Or at the Steamboat Office of A. E. GOODRICH, first Warehouse ABOVE RUSH STREET BRIDGE, on River street.

THE
Western Transportation Co
AND
WESTERN EXPRESS.
1862.
THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the
NEW YORK CENTRAL
AND
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS,
Numbering thirty first-class, staunch and strong steamers, offer to the commercial public, the following evidently superior facilities for the transportation of merchandise and produce to and from the Eastern, Western, Northern and Southwestern States. The Company's unequalled CANAL facilities, consisting of
130 Canal Boats,
Of the largest class, six of which leave New York and Buffalo daily, connecting at Buffalo with the following Propeller Lines:
THE WESTERN EXPRESS,
(Owned and operated by this Company) will run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, connecting with the various Railroads leading West, and with the following Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes:
The Upper Lake Line Daily.

W. T. Co. Steamers.	R. C. & C. Line Steamers.
TONAWANDA,	FOUNTAIN CITY,
FREE STATE,	WENONA,
MOHAWK,	MENDOTA,
PLYMOUTH,	EVERGREEN CITY,
NEPTUNE,	GALENA,
MAYFLOWER,	CHICAGO.

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, and foot of Michigan street, every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage, apply at the Western Transportation Office, Erie Basin, and the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line Office, foot of Michigan street.
The Detroit Line Daily,
Via North Shore direct, connecting at Buffalo with the New York Central, and Buffalo, New York and Erie Railroads.

W. T. Co. Steamers.	W. T. Co. Steamers.
MISSOURI,	DUNKIRK,
ILLINOIS,	CONCORD,
SAGINAW,	MARY STEWART
OMAR PASHA.	

Leaving the dock, Erie Basin, every evening, at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Company's Office, Erie Basin.
Cleveland, Toledo, Sandusky and Green Bay Line.
Central Railroad Steamers.

EQUATOR,	EQUINOX,
ARAXES,	EUPHRATES,
ECLIPSE,	COMET,
ROCKET,	MARQUETTE,
CUYAHOGA,	ORONTES,
FOREST QUEEN.	

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, at 7 o'clock P. M. For freight and passage apply to E. D. Dole, Agent, office foot of Michigan street.
For bills lading and contracts by Canal or Railroad apply to the following Agents:
EVERETT CLAPP, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York.
HUGH ALLEN, " " "
A. COLSON, No. Astor House, New York.
E. G. CHASE, 113 Pier, Albany, N. Y.
E. G. CHASE, 184 River street, Troy, N. Y.
J. L. HURD & CO., Hurd's Dock, Detroit, Mich.
J. T. TALLMADGE, Mississippi and Prairie Du Chien Railroad Dock, Milwaukee.
E. A. BUCK, Green Bay, Wis.
W. F. HURD, Boston, Mass.
Western Transportation Co., Erie Basin, Buffalo.
CONSIGNEES:
BOND & MORRIS, Cleveland, Ohio.
DENNISON B. SMITH & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
W. T. DILL, Sandusky, Ohio.
JOHN HEARN & CO., Erie, Pa.
DUTTON & RAYMOND, Racine, Wis.
KENOSHA PIER CO., Kenosha, Wis.
W. H. WRIGHT & CO., Waukegan, Ill.
J. F. KIRKLAND, Sheboygan, Wis.
C. T. RICHMOND,
Down Freight Agent, North Dearborn street.
J. W. TUTTLE, Up Freight Agent,
Foot of State street, Chicago, Ill.

THE
Northern Transportation Co'y
OF OHIO
Is prepared to transport property between
Boston, all Points in New England, New York and the West,
With promptness, care and dispatch.
This well known Line of Fourteen First-class Screw Steamers, connects at Ogdensburgh with the
Railroad for Boston and all Points in New England;
At Cape Vincent with the
Railroad and Propeller Line between Cape Vincent and New York,
And at Oswego with a
LINE OF 25 FIRST CLASS CANAL BOATS
Between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York,
Forming a DAILY LINE from Boston, New York Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent and Oswego to Cleveland Toledo and Detroit,
AND A TRI-WEEKLY LINE TO
Chicago, Milwaukee and Intermediate Ports.
AGENTS:
J. Myers, 191 Broadway, New York. John Hocking, 7 State street, Boston. Geo. A. Eddy, Ogdensburgh. H. J. Crevoth, Cape Vincent. John E. Crawford, Oswego. Pelton & Breed, Cleveland. Walker & Hayes, Toledo. E. R. Mathews, Detroit. G. J. Hale, Milwaukee. Taylor, Murray & Co., Racine.
CLARY & HOWE, Agents,
Foot of North Lasalle st., Chicago.

1862. MISSOURI RIVER 1862
PACKET LINE.
ST. JOSEPH AND OMAHA,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD
STEAMER OMAHA,
Captain E. B. KERCHEVAL. S. ED. DAY, Clerk.
STEAMER WEST WIND,
Captain J. D. HOOPER. W. W. COPELAND, Clerk.
WILL LEAVE ST. JOSEPH TRI-WEEKLY During the Season,
For Forest City, White Cloud, Rulo, Arago, Aspinwall, Brownville, Rockport, Sonora, Nebraska City, Plattsmouth, Council Bluffs and Omaha, on the arrival of the Express Passenger Train from St. Louis and the East.
The Boats of this fine line are commanded by skillful and experienced officers, and have been carefully overhauled and refitted, and are unsurpassed by boats in comfort and safety to passengers and shippers.
To Travelers and Shippers to the Upper Missouri.
Western Iowa, Nebraska Territory and the Gold Mines, this line is recommended as safe, expeditious and reliable.
Overland Transportation Companies
... [illegible] ...
THROUGH CONTRACTS MADE
... [illegible] ...
STEAMER ALEX. MAJORS,
Captain SAMUEL BURKE, JNO. A. NICELY, Clerk.
... [illegible] ...
Tickets Sold on Board of all the Boats
Via Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad ... [illegible] ...
E. FORD, Superintendent.
Or, E. G. FERGUSON, Secretary, Saint Joseph, Mo.

Railroads.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
On and after Sunday, May 11th, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot as follows:
7:15 A. M. (Sundays excepted,) arriving at Peoria at 3:30 P. M.; Logansport at 9:30 P. M.; Decatur at 3:15 P. M.; Springfield at 4:35 P. M.; Naples at 7:35 P. M.; Quincy at 9:30 P. M.; Vincennes at 10:30 P. M.; St. Louis at 9:30 P. M.; Terre Haute at 4:10 A. M.; Cairo at 4:10 A. M.
9:30 P. M. (Saturdays excepted,) arriving at Decatur at 1:40 A. M.; Springfield at 3:05 A. M.; Naples at 6:30 A. M.; Quincy 9:30 A. M.; Alton 7:10 A. M.; St. Louis 7:30 A. M.; Terre Haute 3:30 P. M.; Vincennes 1:30 P. M.; Evansville 6:10 P. M.; Cairo 1:30 P. M.
On Saturdays a Train will be run to Kankakee, leaving Chicago at 5:30 P. M.
Trains arrive at Chicago at 9:30 A. M. and 11:50 P. M. Sleeping Cars on Night Trains. Baggage Checked to all important points.
For further information apply at the office in the Great Central Depot.
FOR HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN.

Trains Leave Chicago:	Leave Wood Lawn:
6:30 A. M.	7:40 A. M.
12:00 M.	9:45 A. M.
3:30 P. M.	1:05 P. M.
4:50 P. M.	5:05 P. M.
6:30 P. M.	7:30 P. M.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.
W. R. ARTHUR, Gen'l Sup't.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE.
CHANGE OF TIME.
Trains leave Chicago at 9:00 A. M. Day Express, (except Sundays); 9:00 P. M. Night Express (except Saturdays). Trains arrive from St. Louis at 5:30 A. M. and 5:45 P. M.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation leaves Chicago at 4:00 P. M. and arrives at 9:45 A. M.
C. M. ALLEN, Supt.

Insurance.

UNION INSURANCE & TRUST Company,
OFFICE, ROOM NO. 1 LOOMIS BLOCK,
No. 4 South Clark street, Chicago.
Capital, ------ $200,000.
DIRECTORS:
Benj. Lombard, Van H. Higgins, Luther Haven, James W. Steele, J. Y. Stevens, J. G. Hart, M. D. Gilman, John V. Farwell, Levi Harwood, Joseph Lombard, D. L. Phillips, Geo. Chandler, Geo. W. Gage, Marshall Ayres, Oliver Wallace, Ezekiel Gears, Isaac G. Lombard, Thomas Harlan.
BENJAMIN LOMBARD, President.
VAN H. HIGGINS, Vice President.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Secretary.

ARCTIC
Fire Insurance Co.,
OF NEW YORK.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $250,000.
MILLER & WILMARTH,
AGENTS,
150 South Water Street.

Safes.

CALL AND EXAMINE
BURKE & BARNES'
CELEBRATED FIRE PROOF
SAFES.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,
Iron Merchants,
193 and 195 South Water street.

Bags.

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS.
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,
No. 139 South Water st., Chicago.
Bags and Sacks
Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS.
SIMEON FARWELL.

CORN EXCHANGE
Bag Manufactory.
HART, ASTEN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BAGS!
Of every description,
157 South Water Street. 157.
MILLERS,
SEAMLESS,
GROCERS,
FLOUR,
GRAIN,
GUNNY.
HAM AND FEED BAGS.
Second-hand bags always on hand.
Bags loaned to shippers.

To Grain Shippers.

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS.
RICHARDS'
IRON CORN SHELLER,
FOR
Warehouses, Distilleries and Farms
BUSHELS PER DAY.

Capacity of No. 1	- - -	3,000 to 5,000
"	" 2	- - -	1,000 to 2,000
"	" 3	- - -	500 to 800

WARRANTED TO SHELL CLEAN IN ANY
CONDITION OF GRAIN,
And put the same in superior order for market.
Refer to ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, NORTON & Co., Chicago and Lockport.
J. C. RICHARDS,
MANUFACTURER, 190 and 192 Washington St.
N. B.—On hand a complete stock of
New and Second Hand Portable and Stationary Engines.

Lead and Oil Works.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS,
Corner Clinton and Fulton-Sts, West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD,
LINSEED OIL,
Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge
PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flaxseed. P. O. Box 6146.
E. W. BLATCHFORD.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

NEW FIRM AT THE OLD STAND.
IGNATZ HERZOG,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, and Cap Trimmings.
I have just received a large and splendid assortment in the above articles, and will sell them at prices equal to the lowest in the market.
The latest styles of FUR, WOOL and SILK HATS, at IGNATZ HERZOG, No. 128 Lake street.
Highest market price paid for all kinds of Raw Furs.

Paper Hangings.

F. E. RIGBY, JR., Agent
Importer and Jobber of
PAPER HANGINGS
AND
General House Painter.
90 Randolph street, Chicago.

DRAKE & BRO.,
DEALERS IN
PAPER HANGINGS,
Window Shades, Fixtures, &c.
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS.
PAPER HANGING, ETC., ETC.
No. 164 Clark Street, Chicago.

TO HOLDERS OF CLAIMS
AGAINST THE WAR DEPARTMENT.—The undersigned, appointed by the President to investigate and determine all claims against the War Department arising at Cairo prior to April 1, 1862, hereby give notice that they are in session in Cairo for the purpose of receiving all claims which are to be presented ... [illegible]
GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
STEPHEN T. LOGAN, } Com'rs.
C. A. DANA,
THOMAS MEANS, Solicitor.
Cairo, June 18, 1862.

Railroads.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows:—Day Express leaves at 9:00 A. M. and arrives at 9:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted.) Night Express (Saturdays excepted), arrives at 6:25 A. M. (Mondays excepted.) Aurora Accommodation leaves at 5:00 P. M. and arrives at 9:40 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
C. G. HAMMOND, Supt.

DETROIT AND CHICAGO RAILROAD LINE.
On and after Monday, May 5th, the Michigan Southern Railroad Company will run a passenger line between Chicago and Detroit via Adrian, without change ... [illegible]
Luxurious sleeping cars, with patent ventilators, are ... [illegible]
Tickets sold at all the principal ticket offices in the Northwest, and at the Company's Office, 51 Clark street, ... [illegible]
H. E. SARGENT, General Passenger Agent.

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Michigan Southern and Lake Shore RAILROAD.
On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 25, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows:
NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS.
... [illegible] ...
NIGHT EXPRESS.
... [illegible] ...
JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O.
... Gen'l Western Agt.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.
On and after SUNDAY, May 4th, 1862, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake-street, as follows:
... [illegible] ...
R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.
J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Ag't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.
FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, GREEN BAY, BERLIN, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
On and after MONDAY, May 5th, 1862, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Sundays excepted) as follows:
... [illegible] ...
WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 5:30 P. M., and arrives at Chicago at 8:35 A. M.
S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!!!
CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR-LINE RAILROAD.
Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.
TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows:
7:30 A. M.—Day Express and Mail (Sundays excepted).
7:30 P. M. Night Express (Saturdays excepted).
Arrive at Cincinnati at 8:30 A. M. and 9:30 P. M.
... [illegible] ...
JOHN BRANDT, Gen. Sup., Richmond, Ind.
CHAS. FOLLETT, Gen. Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.
SAM A. LEWIS, Wes'n Pass. Agent, Chicago.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Madison, Dunleith, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Watertown, Green Bay, Berlin, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c.
TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:
Day Express ... [illegible] ... Through without change
Night ... [illegible]
Trains arrive at ... [illegible]
GEO. L. DUNLAP, Supt.
E. DeWITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.
Summer Arrangement, commencing Sunday, May 4th, 1862. Trains leave Chicago, Day Express and Mail, Sundays excepted, ... [illegible] ... Joliet Accommodation ... [illegible]
JOHN F. TRACY, Gen'l Supt.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily as follows:
7:00 A. M. Fast Line, (except Sundays).
7:30 P. M. Night Express, (except Saturdays).
... P. M. Accommodation for Valparaiso.
Arrive at Chicago at 5:15 A. M. and 5:45 P. M.
For Boston, New York, Philadelphia, **BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh.**
Also—For ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON.
And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named.
Sleeping Cars on night trains, and baggage checked through without change of cars between Chicago and ... Allowance on trains leaving Chicago at 7 A. M.
Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Depot.
WM. P. SHINN, Gen. Pass. Agent.
A. HOLLIDAY, Ticket Agent.

1862. THE 1862.
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.,
235 Miles Double Track,
(with its connections)
IS A FIRST-CLASS ROUTE,
FOR SAFETY, COMFORT AND SPEED
To all the Eastern Cities!
THE TRACK IS STONE BALLASTED AND ENTIRELY FREE FROM DUST!
THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM
PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA
(with close connections from Western Cities)
ALL CONNECTING DIRECT TO NEW YORK
THROUGH PHILADELPHIA,
And close connections at Harrisburg for
BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.
FROM PITTSBURGH TO NEW YORK
One train runs daily (430 miles),
VIA ALLENTOWN, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS,
Arriving in advance of all other Routes.
EIGHT DAILY TRAINS FROM
PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.
Tickets for Sale to Boston by Boat or Railroad.
Boat Tickets good on any of the sound lines.
FARE TO ALL POINTS AS LOW AS ANY ROUTE.
SLEEPING CARS
ON NIGHT TRAINS TO
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE.
BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AND TRANSFERRED FREE.
FREIGHTS:
By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT.
The Pennsylvania Central Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the North-Western Lakes.
Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.
THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad ARE AT ALL TIMES AS FAVORABLE as are charged by other R. R. Companies. Be particular and mark packages "via Pennsylvania Central R. R."
For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:
CLARKE & CO., Chicago, Illinois.
... [illegible] ...

LIVE STOCK.
Drovers and Farmers will find the ... [illegible]

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.
... [illegible]

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.
... [illegible]

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1862.

THE CITY.

LOOK OUT.—Counterfeit fives on the Bank of Weedsport, N. Y., are in circulation.

ENLARGEMENT.—The managers of the Home for Aged and Indigent Females, so repeated are the applications for admission, are considering the policy of enlarging their quarters.

"LES MISERABLES."—The second part (Cosette) of Victor Hugo's great romance, "Les Miserables," can be had of McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street.

COUNTERFEITS.—The new counterfeits upon the Weedsport Bank, N. Y., may be seen at McElroy's Bank Note Reporter office, No. 38 Clark street, Chicago.

SENT TO THE REFORM SCHOOL.—Ellis McSmalley, a lad of nine years, for stealing a horse and buggy, and for general juvenile depravity, was yesterday sent by Commissioner Williams to the reformatory institution at Cleaverville.

RESCUED.—Eliza McGee, ten years old, residing on Canal street, fell overboard from the dock near Randolph street bridge yesterday, and would have drowned had not a sailor from the schooner Advance leaped from his vessel and brought her ashore when nearly exhausted.

DISCHARGED.—Margaret Cashman, evidently in the last stages of delirium, was brought yesterday before the Police Court, charged with picking the pocket of one James McKay. The difficulty of identifying the money claimed to have been stolen induced the magistrate to order her discharge.

WHAT'S THE TIME.—Dr. Deasschauer, a citizen residing in the North Division, was yesterday relieved of a valuable gold watch and chain, by one of the pink cravat gentry who sat beside him in the car. The thief has made himself alarmingly scarce, and up to the present writing has not been arrested.

STRAWBERRIES.—Geo. B. Davis is pouring his splendid strawberries into the market with a perfect rush. Brinkworth, at the corner of Madison and Clark streets, has them for sale. That gem of all berries, the British Queen, may be procured there. Davis is now employing ninety hands who are picking at the rate of a hundred bushels per day.

PERSONAL.—Lieutenant Commanding Worden, whose heroic conduct in the encounter between the Monitor and the Merrimac has earned for him a national reputation, is stopping at the Tremont House.

Assistant Quartermaster George Q. White yesterday received orders to report himself to Lt. Col. Ellett of the Ram fleet before Vicksburg. He leaves to-morrow.

ROBBERY.—The house of Henry Heinecke, cattle drover, at the corner of Linton and Mohawk streets, was broken into early Saturday morning, during the absence of the proprietor, and a trunk opened with a hatchet, and two hundred and ten dollars in silver, thirty dollars in gold and four dollars in paper stolen therefrom. No arrests have yet been made.

ACCIDENTS.—We are pained to learn that Rev. H. N. Bishop, of the St. John's Episcopal Church, was severely injured on Saturday evening, in attempting to get off a Randolph street car while in motion.

A man named Thomas Cull attempted to leave the Chicago, St. Louis and Alton train just as it was starting Saturday evening, and so seriously injured his hand that an amputation was deemed necessary.

HELD TO BAIL.—Hugh Ryan, for stabbing a man named Beach a week since, was examined yesterday morning at the Police Court, and held to bail in the sum of $300 for his appearance at the next term of the Recorder's Court, to answer to the charge of assault with a deadly weapon with intent to inflict severe bodily injury. The same party assaulted a man with a pistol on Saturday morning.

KILLED BY A HORSE.—An inquest was held on Sunday on the body of Frank Kearn, a German, who, at the time of his death worked for a farmer in Worth, named James Edgar. Kearn was dragging in buckwheat on Thursday afternoon, and as he turned the team short at the end of the field the horses became entangled in the traces, and began to kick and plunge violently. Deceased was twice kicked in the groin, from the effects of which he died thirty-six hours after.

A CARD.—The committee who had charge of the late Tabernacle Mission S. S. excursion would respectfully take this means of returning their hearty thanks to C. H. Allen, Esq., Supt. of the Alton & St. Louis R. R. Also to James Congdon Esq., Warden of the Illinois State Penitentiary, for the kindness extended to us during the day, and to all others who aided us financially or socially. Although our thanks may seem cold, we feel that they are due and that they should be thus publicly expressed. By order of the committee.

ABDUCTION.—On the morning of the fourth of July, two little girls named Mary and Matilda Reynolds, aged ten and six years, respectively, daughters of Mrs. Mary Reynolds, residing on South Wells street between Madison and Washington, were taken from their home and have not since been heard from. A German woman was seen conversing with them early in the day, and is suspected of being concerned in their disappearance, and cognizant of their present abiding place. Intelligent policemen are upon her track and the children will doubtless be speedily recovered.

HAMBUJER.—Bryan Hall, last evening, was well filled upon the occasion of Hambujer's first appearance in Chicago in the magical role, and his performances gave universal satisfaction. His tricks are mostly very simple, but for that very reason are more charming. He performs them with lightning-like rapidity, and without the aid of machinery of any description. Many of the feats which other conjurers perform with boxes, tables, cups and confederates, he accomplishes with his bare arms, standing directly before the audience. In all respects we consider him superior to any professor of the magical art we have ever witnessed. Those who attend will find themselves amply repaid.

BOY KILLED.—Charles Michaels, a boy six years old, whose parents keep a grocery store on Hubbard street, between Reuben and Paulina, was found lying on the track of the Galena railroad, near the corner of Wood street, about six o'clock Saturday evening, his head severed from his body. When last seen alive, a few minutes previous, he was standing on the foot-board in front of the switching engine Illinois, belonging to the Galena railroad company. He accidentally fell off, no one knows how, and was run over as narrated above. This should be a warning for those lads in that region who are in the habit of jumping on the engines in that locality. Coroner James empanneled a jury late Saturday evening, which rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts above stated.

A BOLD ROBBERY.—The light-fingered gentry reaped a rich harvest in Chicago, during the late celebration. We have heard of several instances where houses were broken into during the absence of their proprietors and stripped of their contents. A logical rascal that day visited the premises of Mr. Parsons, bookkeeper for Rice & Fay, and took everything of value—plate, money and clothes. In the pocket of one of the garments taken, a safe key was found and the card of Messrs. Rice & Fay. The thief visited the office of those gentlemen and blew off the lock of the safe in the lower office with gunpowder, but found nothing to reward him for his pains. In his haste to depart he overlooked the safe in the upper office, of which he had the key, and in which was snugly packed away the modest little sum of $1,400.

MUSICAL UNION PREPARATORY CLASS.—We learn that Mr. Balatka, by special request, will repeat the lesson on scales and chords given last Tuesday evening, at the second meeting of the class this evening. All who desire to attend should not fail to secure tickets at once, in order to profit by the lesson this evening. Mr. Balatka's instructions in regard to reading music at sight cannot fail to benefit both beginners and experienced singers, and it is desirable that all should be present this evening who intend to take the course of instruction. We are glad to learn that the new Union is prospering beyond the most sanguine expectations of its friends. The Society, we understand, has been fortunate in securing the services of Miss Sarah Tillinghast, the accomplished organist, as pianist. Under Mr. Balatka's artistic baton, and with Miss T.'s excellent accompaniments, the Society will soon attain a degree of perfection which will render their future concerts, consummations devoutly to be wished for.

High School Anniversary Exercises.

EXAMINATION OF CLASSES.

The public exercises at the High School commenced yesterday morning, and will be continued through to-day. There was nothing extraordinary in the performances, except, perhaps, in the scope of the examinations of the classes. The programme previously announced was carried out.

The members of the school, including teachers, assembled in the hall, at the hour of nine and passed through the accustomed morning exercises, consisting of a short, well executed piece of music, reading a portion of the Scriptures and repeating the Lord's Prayer. There were no visitors present, save one, not even a member of the Board of Education at this early hour. As the pupils came in and took their seats not a breath of disorder appeared. During the exercises the same rigid decorum was maintained—only now and then a half-spoken sentence by some merry lips provoked an unwitting smile. This, however, could not be pronounced an infraction of rules, for we believe they have no rules in the common adaptation of the term at the High School. They have been frequently inquired after but never found. The order of things is ordained, no doubt, and the pupils understand what it is, but all searches after written rules have been in vain. This may account for its rare good order. When young gentlemen and young ladies will not govern themselves their preceptors need not try. Those parents and citizens who have not witnessed a morning's assembling of the members of this school have neglected a duty and omitted a pleasure to every heart that feels an interest in those who are soon to fill the places of business and honor.

In glancing hastily over the performances in the several rooms we shall not attempt to compare them with those of any other institution. Our High school has no model. It is neither an academy nor colleges as we were accustomed to know those institutions in the East. In the course of study marked out, the attempt has been made to adapt it to the wants of our community. A protracted course, requiring six or eight years for its completion, would have swelled the number in attendance; increased the expenses, and diminished the number of graduates. The effect of this would have been unfavorable both to the popularity and usefulness of the institution. As it now stands, the grade of the grammar schools is higher than it otherwise would be, and as only a small portion of the whole number of the children of the city could, under any circumstances, take the full course, they have the greater advantages left them in these schools.

We are not rich enough yet to make the High School a pet, nor aristocratic enough to exalt it above the reach of any among the masses. It's leading object seems to be to furnish the city annually with a class of intelligent young men and women, whose education shall be such as to guarantee them success in the several callings in which they are wanted.

Mr. Adams conducted an exercise in arithmetic, for over an hour. The pupils had been in the institution during the past year. They passed over the rules hastily from the very initiatory definitions to the rule of proportion.

The morning was hot, and the exercise correspondingly moderate in execution. The pupils had committed the rules pretty well, and could go through most of the operations with commendable accuracy and rapidity, but they scarcely possessed that facility of amplification and original illustration of the topics that they might perhaps have given under a more inspiring atmosphere.

As visitors dropped in they were desired to ask any question that might suggest itself. One of these questions touched the past, rather than present instruction. The whole class were asked how many of them, when they commenced the study of fractions by the use of figures, considered the value of ½ less than ¼. More than half assented to the affirmative. This error, worthy of the times of Danforth and Daboll, we expected had vanished under the system of mental arithmetic and assisted by practical demonstrations.

Those who explained the mode of their enlightenment attributed it to the actual comparing of the fractional parts of objects that they could see and handle.

While this exercise was in progress other classes were examined in German and Geology, and were well spoken of.

After a recess of fifteen minutes Mr. Dewey conducted a spirited exercise in Latin, and Miss Thompson in Botany. Miss T.'s class attracted the largest number of visitors present at any of the exercises. The little work "How Plants Grow," is itself inimitable, and the completeness with which the class had mastered it was highly commendable to teacher and pupils. They had not merely learned the text by heart, but were able to take specimens from the prairie and apply by analysis, their acquired knowledge. The teacher's table was decorated magnificently with rich boquets.

Some sharp inquisition was made after errors by one or two learned gentlemen present, which resulted in favor of the pupils. The only conviction of error being the misaccentuation of the word "alternate" in one or two cases.

When the name of the author of the Natural System of Classification of Plants was given, Mr. Wells inquired, who was the first author? a pupil responded "It was God."

At the same hour model class-instruction was given in the Normal department—one pupil acting the part of teacher while her classmates played *beginners* in learning.

First the method of imparting a knowledge of the Parts of Speech was enacted; then an object lesson, in which the pupils were supposed to be "little folks," and answered with becoming simplicity. They seemed to comprehend the nature of such properties of bodies as liquid, solid, transparent, &c., but that they being so immature, should comprehend so well the idea of gases as the component elements of water was a little remarkable. The class deserved promotion to a higher grade. Following this came a similar juvenile exercise in learning to read. It indicated the natural development of the child's ideas. First, an object was presented, then a picture of it on the blackboard, then spoken and was considered, and finally its printed symbol. These exercises were highly entertaining to the numerous visitors, and pronounced admirable models for future practice.

The afternoon session was equally varied and interesting.

Mr. Vanzwoll's class in arithmetic seemed to entertain a good company of visitors during the first hour.

Mr. Clarke's class in Latin acquitted themselves finely. Other classes in other institutions may have traversed more ground, but they are rare who have achieved greater proficiency. The rapidity of questioning and correctness of answering could not be excelled in a class of no greater experience.

Mr. Delano's girls went through with their exercise in geometry with a promptness, precision and womanly ability becoming a class aiming at the instruction of youth.

Mr. Arnold's room was crowded with an interested company, attending upon his class in English literature. The pupils read a number of short criticisms on great authors, which indicated a degree of acquaintance with classic English writers not usual in persons of their age.

Mr. Howland conducted an exercise of the senior class, in Virgil, which we had not time to attend upon.

Those who would form an accurate estimate of the scholarship and instruction in this institution, should attend upon the examination to-day. The exercises will take place in the following order:

9–10½ a. m	Arithmetic	Mr. Vanzwoll.
	Botany	Miss Thompson
	German	Mr. Faulhaber.
10½–12 a. m	Trigonometry	Mr. Wells
	Greek	Mr. Dewey.
	Arithmetic	Mr. Delano.
	Moral Philosophy	Mr. Averill.
2–3½ p. m.	Physical Geography	Mr. Adams.
	German	Mr. Faulhaber.
	Natural Philosophy	Mr. Averill.
	Georgics	Mr. Clarke.
	Geography	Mr. Delano.
	Political Economy	Mr. Howland

VISIT TO EUROPE.—We understand that our esteemed fellow-citizen, Walter L. Newberry, Esq., intends again visiting Italy, where his family have been residing for some two years past, for the benefit of Mrs. Newberry's health.

Mr. Newberry has for several years past devoted a large portion of his services to the interests of the Galena & Chicago Union Rail Road Co., and the Board of Education of this city, over both of which he has lately presided. Owing to these duties to the public and the attention which his large personal interests in Chicago demanded, his health has been greatly impaired, which may compel him to remain sometime abroad. We trust, however, that he and his family will soon be enabled to return with restored health.

We append the following complimentary resolution which was adopted by the stockholders of the Galena & Chicago Union R. R. Co., at their last annual meeting, as a just tribute to a valuable and efficient officer:

Resolved, That the stockholders of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Company, regret to learn that the ill-health of Walter L. Newberry, Esq., the present President of this company, compels him to decline being any longer a member of the Board of Directors; and they hereby tender to him their thanks for the satisfactory manner in which he has conducted the various duties which have devolved upon him since the first organization of the company.

THEATRE.—Last evening, Mrs. J. H. Allen, the beautiful comedienne from Wallack's and Laura Keene's Theatres, New York, and the talented artist, Mr. J. H. Allen, made their first appearance before a Chicago audience in the new sensational drama entitled "The Macarthy, or Peep O'Day," which was produced in splendid style, reflecting great credit upon the artist and machinist of the establishment. Mr. and Mrs. Allen were peculiarly happy in the rendition of their characters, and evinced talent of the highest ability.

Every character in the play was effectively rendered, and gave evidence of great care and attention. The *mise en scene* is magnificent, and embraces many novel effects never before presented to the public. The moonlight effect, in the last act, changing to gray twilight with the gradual breaking of day, and the rising of the sun, was a scientific triumph.

Time and space prevent us from speaking in detail of the many beauties of the piece, and instead we can only urge all to witness it, being well assured they will be highly pleased.

Examination of the Chicago Female Seminary for Young Ladies.

The examination for the close of the year of this institution, situated on the North Side, and under the charge of Wm. M. Reynolds, D. D., and F. G. Bertean, Esq., took place last week. The proficiency of the young ladies in the various departments of the English branches, French, latin, mathematics, rhetoric, botany and composition, was very gratifying to the parents and patrons of the seminary. Under the charge of the Rev. Dr. Reynolds and Mr. Bertean, this institution bids fair to supply for Chicago and the State, all that can be desired in elegant and practical education for our young ladies, and to become eminently successful. Mr. Bertean's fame as a French teacher was fully sustained by the creditable exercises of his pupils at this examination. Those who have been with him for the past three years reflect great credit upon themselves and upon his superior teaching.

Miss Blythe's pupils, in the collegiate department, quite surpassed themselves. The recitations in latin, rhetoric, algebra and botany, were exceedingly well done. They were not merely mechanical, but showed evidently that the young ladies were taught to think for themselves. The Shakesperian and poetic readings and spelling formed a prominent feature in the exercises. This fundamental part of education, too often neglected, has here received due attention. Every thing passed off pleasantly and happily to pupils and patrons. Chicago may well be proud of this, among her institutions of learning.

Resolutions on the Death of James A. Scoville.

At a meeting of the members of the South Congregational Church of Chicago, convened on Thursday evening, July 3, 1862, the following preamble and resolutions were presented and adopted:

WHEREAS, We have learned with pain of the death of our brother James Albert Scoville, who lost his life while in the discharge of his duty as Fourth Master of the United States gunboat Mound City, in an engagement at St. Charles on the White River, Arkansas, on the 17th day of June, 1862: And, whereas, in view of the signal loss which this church has thus sustained, we regard it proper for us to testify our appreciation of his Christian worth, and of his patriotic devotion to the cause of his country;

Resolved, That in the removal of our brother Scoville, we are called upon as a church to mourn the loss of one whose daily life, both by precept and example, was that of a humble, faithful and devoted disciple of Christ, whose simplicity of character, and gentleness and affability of manner furnished a living lesson of instruction in our daily intercourse with him, and whose assiduous attention to Christian duty bore testimony to the sincerity of his profession and his earnest desire for the salvation of others.

Resolved, That in the spirit that prompted him to the devotion of his life to the service of his country in his hour of need, we recognize the spirit of true Christian heroism; and that for the sacrifices that he has made in the morning of youth we feel that the God of our nation and our father's God will recompense him abundantly in the mansions of peace.

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved mother, and other relatives and friends of the deceased our sympathy in their affliction, trusting that the remembrance of his virtues, and the assurance contained in his last words, "that he died a Christian," may prove their support and consolation in this season of trial.

On motion of Rev. J. E. Roy it was ordered that the foregoing resolutions be entered on the minutes of the church, and that copies of the same be presented to the family of which the deceased was a member, and to the morning and evening papers for publication.

J. H. DILL, Moderator.

H. T. STEELE, Clerk.

History of the University of Chicago.

It seems a fitting conclusion of the account we have given of the interesting commencement exercises of the Chicago University, that we should present our readers with a brief sketch of its history to the present day.

Chicago, although possessing one of the most intelligent of communities, cannot boast of many prominent institutions of learning devoted to the higher ranks of literature. This is owing in part to its rapid growth, and in part to the what of large fortunes amassed and waiting for appropriation. An institution of this kind cannot start without funds, and accumulate its resources from its small, and, at first, uncertain receipts. The very fact that to start one, requires cultivated talents of a high order, necessitates a permanent endowment, from the earliest hour of its infancy. The rich men of Chicago still live—their wealth is engaged in commercial risks and profits, or held firmly bound in landed possessions. What good designs lie buried in their hearts remain unknown to the public, awaiting the breaking of seals and the decisions of probate courts.

It is a fact, not generally known however, that previous to the general financial revulsion in 1857, the initial steps had been taken for the establishment of a number of first class literary institutions in and near the city with an aggregate amount of more than a million of dollars. By the severe provings incident to these revulsions a portion of the funds had been diverted temporarily to other purposes, while another considerable portion will never be available for the objects which their liberal donors intended.

The University of Chicago is the embodiment of the public spirited views of many citizens. Silently had the project been working its way into shape, when in 1856 the departed Douglas donated ten acres of the beautiful grove on the margin of Lake Michigan, where the institution is now located. During the months of July and August $100,000 was subscribed to the purpose and subsequently over $100,000 more was added. The vicissitudes of the times have not been without their effects upon these liberal subscriptions made in the fullest faith. The act of incorporation passed the State legislature at its following session in 1857. On the next 4th of July, just five years ago to-day, the corner stone was laid with appropriate public ceremonies. But the work was not immediately entered upon. While its friends were losing confidence from the delay, our worthy townsman, Wm. Jones, Esq., came forward and by his munificent liberality, infused new life into the enterprise, and enabled them to push the edifice forward so far as the completion of the South wing. This is an imposing stone structure of ninety feet front, four stories in height, with a basement.

Instruction commenced in September, '58, under the guidance of the President and two Professors in temporary apartments. The classes at first were small, but their increase has since been quite as large as could have been expected under the unpropitious times. The Law Department was opened during the same month, it having been endowed by Hon. Thos. Hoyne in the sum of $5,000 secured to the Board.

The University, although sharing in the effects which have overborne others, has weathered the storm and is now ready to profit by the favoring gales which we trust are about to bear it on to the highest success.

Again an effort in behalf of the University has been crowned with success. The financial embarrassments which have somewhat crippled its operations, are about being amply provided for. The past struggles have given confidence in its continued prosperity. The public mind seems pervaded with the feeling that it has done well in the past, and no fears are entertained for the future. The thing is no longer an experiment. It will henceforth be regarded as a fixed fact towards which the minds of the benevolent will be directed.

Who will be the man of the west to perpetuate his memory with the thousands of our rising sons? Who is to be the Brown, the Yale, the Williams of the Northwest?

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Judge Thomas Drummond.*—No. 487—Chancery. Anthony Gilkison vs. Phineas B. Rust, creditor's bill; on motion of complainant's solicitor, and on affidavit filed, an attachment for contempt to defendant, P. B. Post, returnable forthwith. No. 359—Chancery. F. Cooledge et al. vs. Henry T. Rice, et al. foreclosure; report of sale by master filed and confirmed. No. 543—Chancery. J. Y. Dewey trustee &c vs. W. H. Adams et al. foreclosure; decree to be entered as prepared. No. — D. F. Stevens vs. James Kiddoo, et al. ejectment; rule to be entered, &c. No. 274—Admiralty. Michael Roach et al vs. Henry C. Ranny et al; two weeks' time given in which to answer libel. No. 610—Geo. Jerelman, &c., vs C. McElvain et al; debt; time to plead extended one week. No. 408—F. Strong vs. T. Boyd; assumpsit; dismissed at plaintiff's costs. No. 368—Admiralty; H. W. Kingsbury et al vs. schooner Geo. F. Foster; on motion of defendant ten days' time given to answer. No. 482—J. C. Sheney vs. C. G. Miller; ejectment; motion for a new trial overruled, and judgment. No. 410—Woodworth vs. Clunger; same order. No. — E. C. Everson vs. V. M. Ayers; motion for a new trial argued and taken under advisement. No. 566—A. Day et al vs. D. H. Ball; motion for a new trial overruled, and judgment on verdict. No. 511—J. B. Lombard, vs. J. Reynolds; Ejectment; judgment. No. 525—Truman Gregory vs. J. Wishend; Assumpsit; motion for a new trial overruled, and judgment on verdict. No. 586—McAvoy vs Marine Bank; motion for a new trial overruled, and judgment on verdict. No. — M. D. Ogden, trustee vs. Washington et al; dismissed on motion of the plaintiff. No. 546—Munson vs. Rees; motion for a new trial argued and taken under advisement. No. 584—Fulton County Bank vs. Marine Bank of Chicago, assumpsit; judgment for $2,777.84. No. 594—The Phoenix Bank vs. L. C. Buell, assumpsit; judgment on the verdict, and judgment for defendant for the costs.

There will be no more sessions of this court until Tuesday next court having adjourned.

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY—*Judge Manierre.*—No. 634—John S. Campbell vs. School Directors, district No. 7, Cook county. Judgment in finding, and 30 days to file bill of exceptions. No. 556—People vs Wm. Kilpatrick, manslaughter. Plea of not guilty withdrawn by defendant, and plea of guilty tendered, accepted, and defendant sentenced to 1 year, 10 days in solitary confinement—prisoner removed to jail, and to be taken therefrom to Joliet in fifteen days after adjournment. No. 455—E. Nevans vs. H. Moss, appealed; appeal dismissed with procedendo, for want of prosecution. Nos. 532 and 534; recognizance discharged. The following numbers were stricken from the People's Docket, viz: Nos. 310, 336, 334, 338, 339, 325, 540, 41, 543, 545 and 517. People's Docket: Nos. 277, 477, 549, 551 and 561 were continued. No. 639—Chancery; L. C. Clark vs. A. C. Ellithorpe, et al.; on motion rule to answer or demur as to defendants served with process; extended ten days. No. 503—People, &c., vs. Thos. Cassidy; arson; indictment now on trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Before Judge Higgins.*—No. 464—B. C. Batsenus vs. H. Harmening. Appeal. Plaintiff comes and files his bond with F. Lauseback as security, which is approved by the court. No. 267—H. Hamlin et al. vs. E. Holton. Assumpsit. Time to plead extended one week. No. 815—Hampton Cigar Company vs. George W. Snow. Assumpsit. On affidavit filed, cause continued at cost of defendant. No. 448—J. S. Abbott et al. vs. James Moore et al; assumpsit; suit dismissed at plaintiffs' costs. No. 667—J. B. Ideson vs. B. Hendricks et al; replevin; suit submitted. Jury to seal verdict. No. 730—W. H. Richardson vs. John Parmley; appeal; verdict for defendant. Motion for a new trial.

DEATH OF A CHICAGO MUSICIAN.—W. M. CURRY, who will be well remembered in musical circles, as some years since, the organist at St. Paul's Church, died in a fit; at New York, a short time ago.

A MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—By a letter from Capt. D. P. Gregg, of the steamer Sunshine, we learn that Asa C. Cutler, a young man of this city, and a passenger on the above steamer, was drowned in Mud Lake, near the Sault Ste Marie. The unfortunate man, at the time of the accident, was passing from the forward part of the upper deck to the aft part of the same, when he accidentally slipped and fell overboard. He fell forward of the wheel house, and it is supposed, was struck by the paddles. A boat was quickly lowered and manned, but no trace of him could be found. What makes this sad accident still more melancholy is the fact that the young wife of the deceased was on board, and that they were enjoying their wedding tour, and intending to stop at Marquette a few weeks. Mrs. C. will return to her parental home in Buffalo, and the friends and relatives of Mr. Cutler are requested to write for further information. The deceased was extensively acquainted in Lake county, (Ill.) and Waukegan, Lacon and Marshall county papers are requested to copy this.

☞ Widows Declaration for Bounty Money and Arrears.
Soldiers Declaration for Bounty Money and Arrears.
Officers' Certificates of Soldiers' Disability.
Surgeons' Certificates of Soldiers' Disability.
Invalid Pension Claims.
Widows Declaration for Half-pay.
Heirs Declaration for Bounty Money and Arrears.
Sent by mail, post paid, at seventy-five cents per quire. Address TRIBUNE OFFICE, Chicago, Illinois.

☞ Dr. J. B. Walker, Opthalmic and Aural Surgeon. Office No. 117 South Clark street, Chicago, Illinois. Consultation from 9 to 12 a. m., and 2 to 5 p. m. jy3-6t

☞ For cleaning and dying gentleman's clothes go to Cook & McLean, 98 Dearborn-street. This old established house do better and cheaper work than any in the city. sb21-ly

☞ The remarkable young lady is still at No. 10 Harrison street, astounding through her mysterious revelations in reference to life, health and disease of the human system.

☞ At Sherman House, wedding and "call" cards, written and engraved. Five quires French paper and envelopes, most fashionable pattern, elegantly stamped, $4. Call in parlors. For samples mail two stamps to "Yankee Card Writer." je24-1m

MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK OF CHICAGO, No. 8 CLARK STREET.—This institution will receive sums of money, from mechanics, laborers and others, of one dollar and upwards. Exchange on all eastern cities and Europe. Chas. T. Boggs, President; L. E. Alexander, Cashier. je26-1m

DENTAL.—Dr. Fuller's office, at No. 85 Clark street, will be closed for repairs for one week from this date. July 4th, 1862. jy4-6t

Agents, Dealers, Planters, Everybody! That pays cash for Fruit, Ornamental or nursery stock. We respectfully invite attention to our 140 acres thereof, confidently believing it not equalled in or for the West. Come and see or write with a three-cent stamp for catalogue. AGENTS WANTED. Address: F. K. Phoenix, Bloomington Nursery, Illinois. jy2-2wd&w

☞ Great closing out sale of Paper Hangings, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street. jy1-4m

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." nov11-b221-ly

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, July 7, 1862.

Several, perhaps a majority, of the leading discount houses are now taking all the first-class paper offered by customers at seven per cent. A sufficient supply to employ their capital cannot be found; even at that. This shows an ease in the money market never before reached in the history of the city. Of course the paper must in all cases be strictly business notes or drafts on short time, with approved collaterals.

New York Exchange is a drug. The leading discount houses take it from customers at ¼@⅜ per cent. discount, and sell round lots to-day at par. The brokers and some of the larger houses still charge ⅛@¼ per cent. premium. The condition of the money market has for some time been indicating that the balance of trade is in favor of Chicago, and should exchange remain for any considerable period at present rates, all doubt as to the gratifying fact will be entirely removed.

The buying range of gold was 8½@9 per cent. premium; selling, 10. As usual, very little changed hands at these figures.

MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

On Saturday, as on two or three days previously, the banks restricted discounts to the narrowest limits convenient, preparatory to making up their semi-annual reports for to-day. Exchange was very abundant, but the selling rate was, nevertheless, maintained at ¼ premium, except in transactions among themselves, when the banks drew at par to ⅛ premium on New York. New York drafts sold at the banks at ½ to ¼ discount—the latter rate was the more general figure.

Eight per cent premium was the current buying price of gold. It was held at 10 per cent., but very little was sold at that figure.

Wisconsin currency is growing scarce. The funds handled by our banks of late have been composed almost exclusively of eastern money. We understand that the farmers, next to Treasury notes, give Wisconsin currency the preference above everything else in the shape of paper money, and the small proportion of Wisconsin bank notes in circulation here tends to confirm this information.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, July 7, 1862.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Wool lbs.
Canal	2073	2533	112374	1500	....	....
G & C U R R	2480	22949	37540	3337	984	....
R I R R	580	10300	12250	....	....	....
I C R R	1162	7100	45300	3600	....	7898
C B & Q R R	1605	11816	73984	2833	1161	13140
C & N W R R	753	13085	4470	1600	....	....
A & St L R R	912	1350	32750	2800	52	8645
Total	8589	76601	321628	17872	2197	29613

	High Wines brls.	Beef	L'd Cattle No.	Lead lbs.	Hides lbs.	L'h'gt No.
Canal	....	66620	....	....	....	....
G & C U R R	160	....	....	109230	....	1450
R I R R	50	....	18	....	5	....
I C R R	129	....	330	4550	200	9400
C B & Q R R	110	45355	782	....	818	8353
C & N W	....	....	14	....	256	....
A & St L	21	....	412	....	550	650
Total	390	111225	1546	113780	1573	20009

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, LAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

	Flour. brls.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Bri'y. bu.
To Buffalo	1200	49650	86500	38000	....	....
Oswego	....	165 0	....	....	....	....
Goderich	1402	10000	....	....	....	....
Collingwood	495	18000	....	....	....	....
Total	3097	94150	86500	38000	....	....

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE—JULY 7.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Lumber, ft	2,840,000	Flour, brls	3,347
Shingles, no	2,395,000	Wheat, bu.	69,650
Lath, pcs	210,000	Corn, bu.	31,000
Posts, no	2,500	Rye, bu.	16,500
Wood, cds	332	L'd & Tall'w, brls	61
Fish, pkgs	144	Butter, kegs	78
Salt, brls	3,395	Hams, brls	2
Coal, tons	2,133		

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL—JULY 4 & 5.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Wheat, bu	2,530	Lumber, ft	337,000
Flour, brls	1,073	Shingles, no	430 530
Corn, bu	111,374	Lath, pcs	20,000
Oats, bu	1,500	Salt, brls	1,396
Barley, bu	2 0	Fish, pkgs	10
Pork, brls	100	Coal, tons	150
Lard, lbs	66,920		
Coal, tons	384		

The receipts of produce since Saturday embrace 8,580 brls flour, 76,601 bu wheat, 321,628 bu corn, 17,872 bu oats, 2,197 bu rye, and 1,756 bu barley—in all, equal to 462,999 bushels.

The attendance on 'Change was good, and there was a fair demand for breadstuffs by shippers, but the firmness in freights and the quiet news by the steamer, caused a decline in prices.

There was a fair business done in flour, at slightly easier figures, without, however, any quotable decline. About 4,000 brls changed hands, at $4.90@5.10 for white winter extras; $3 60@4.80 for spring extras, and $3 00@3.40 for spring supers. The demand was chiefly for New York and Canadian account.

The Wheat market opened quiet—buyers and sellers being 1@1½c apart, and sales were light till the New York dispatches were received, when prices fell 1½@2c on No 1, and 1c on No 2 Spring. About 90,000 bushels of all grades changed hands, at 89@85c for Amber Iowa; 81@82c for No 1 Spring, and 74@76c for No 2 Spring—closing at the inside quotations.

The corn market was dull, in consequence of high freights, and we note a decline ½@¾c ⅌ bushel—with sales of 160,000 bushels at 33½c for River White afloat; 29½c for River Yellow afloat; 27½@28c for River Mixed afloat; 26c for New Mixed in store; 27@27½c for Mixed in store; and 24@25c for Rejected in store. On account of the want of storage room Canal Corn at the close was very dull.

Oats declined ½@¾c ⅌ bushel, with light sales at 26@26½c. Rye was sold at 42c. Barley in good demand. Highwines quiet at 28c.

Freights were active and firm, with engagements of 18 vessels and propellers at 9c for wheat to Ogdensburgh; 18½c for wheat to Kingston; 9c for wheat to Goderich; 10c for oats to Toronto; 7½c for oats, and 12@12½c for corn to Buffalo. One vessel was also chartered, to arrive, at 11c for corn to Buffalo.

Agricultural Prospects in Great Britain—An Entire Week of Rain.

The *Mark Lane Express* of the 16th ult., says the weather during the week had been of an unfavorable character, but finer at the opening than at the close. On Sunday, the 8th, there was a slight shower in the afternoon; on Monday, in the afternoon, there was a thunderstorm, followed by heavy rain; on Tuesday, the advices from nearly all parts of the country indicated heavy rains; on Wednesday the barometer kept falling till night, when heavy rains set in and continued through the night—the thermometer standing at 55 degrees; Thursday proved a "thoroughly wet" day, with winds from the S. S. W. to S. S. E.—"a most disastrous day for the hay and all the corn crops;" Friday was boisterous and wet; on Saturday a great fall of rain took place at intervals.

The correspondence of the same paper gives rather gloomy accounts of the growing crops. From Worcestershire, it is reported that a larger average of wheat is growing than in the preceding four years, but there is a great variation in the condition of the crop—in some fields of five to twenty acres each, two-thirds or three-fourths may be counted on for a growth of 4@4½ qrs. to the acre, whilst the remainder of the field may not yield 1½ qrs. per acre—"on the whole the crop may be equal to that of 1859, but not that of 1858 in any case." From Suffolk a correspondent writes that the weather has been so wet that the corn crops have not improved in appearance, and that complaints of rust in the wheat were prevalent. Frost was supposed to be the cause. From Lincolnshire there are complaints of too much rain; but the coldness has been worse than the wet weather on the wheat, which looked yellow and rusty.

The *Express* closes its agricultural article as follows:—"The week, then, has been a very unfavorable one, and unless we have a cessation of these drenching rains, and the clear shining of the sun, consequence must be of a most serious character."

The Markets in Europe.

By our English exchanges of the 16th and 18th ult., we learn that the country markets of England had advanced 1@2s per quarter in consequence of unfavorable weather.

In France the grain trade was very limited, and higher prices ruled in some markets, owing to unfavorable news from the Southern departments. At Havre, an advance of 50c to 1f. per 100 kilos. had been gained. Red American spring wheat was sold at 53@54f. per 200 kilos. f. o. b. and red winter at 55@56f. At Paris, owing to the upward tendency in the English markets, the offerings of wheat were much less and millers had to pay an advance of 2@4d. per quarter—and higher on select qualities.

Important to Shippers.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I desire to call the attention of shippers, through your valuable commercial paper, to a responsibility they incur, which very few, if any, are aware of. New York commission houses have adopted a custom of giving purchasers of breadstuffs and provisions six to twelve days after the property is delivered, to pay for it—thus giving possession of the property without payment or security—and then call this a cash sale—throwing the risk of the purchaser's failure upon the shipper who has sent the same to be sold.

For example, George Twist in Chicago ships 500 barrels of flour to Luther Shirk's commission house in New York for sale. The flour comes to hand; Luther Shirk offers the flour on 'Change,' and Ezekiel Humbug purchases the flour. Nothing is said about time or terms, because both understand that the bill is to run at least ten days—long enough to get the flour to Liverpool. Well, ten days run out, and nothing from Ezekiel; twelve days pass by, and no money. By this time Mr. Shirk begins to make inquiry for Mr. Humbug, and lo! he is told the flour was shipped the day of sale, and Ezekiel took an advance on it, from a Liverpool commission house, of near its value, and took passage in a steamer for Australia eight days ago.

Then what? Why, Mr. Luther Shirk writes to the shipper, Mr. George Twist of Chicago, stating the circumstances, with a bill of freight advanced and commissions for selling and for acceptance of draft, etc., and asking Mr. Twist, in a very pleasant way, to remit the amount of such commissions and advances, at the same time expressing regret that such occurrence should happen, and deeply sympathizing with Mr. Twist, but saying "*such is the custom of our city!*"

Now, Messrs. Editors, this is no fiction. Similar cases transpire every year in New York, and I might say every month. There are several witnesses in Chicago, who have been victims to that custom. To avoid this, let every shipper require of his consignee to be accountable for the property to its full value, and thus take the risk of his own acts. If your regular consignee won't do it, go to another who *will*. There are as good houses as there are in New York, that *will* be thus accountable, and I advise all to patronize such honorable houses as repudiate that custom and pay the owner, though they do lose the article or its value. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

A SHIPPER.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

☞ *Grain sold "in store" is subject to 2c storage, which is paid by the buyer, exclusive of the price paid for the grain to the seller. When a sale is made, in which the seller pays the storage, it is quoted "free of storage," or "f. o. b."*

MONDAY EVENING, July 7, 1862.

FREIGHTS—Active and firm. The engagements were as follows: To Toronto: prop Antelope, oats at 10c. To Kingston: prop Hunter, 12,000 bu wheat, via Goderich, at 18½c, N. Y. exchange. To Goderich: prop Hunter, 8,000 bu wheat, at 9c, N. Y. exchange. To Ogdensburgh: brig Powhattan, wheat 20c. To Buffalo: prop Kenosha, corn at 12½c; prop Baltic, oats at 7½c; prop Buffalo, bark Pomeroy, schrs Success, Willard Johnson, Kimball, Plowboy, Imperial, Cornelia, Ravenna, Advance, White Squall, Wyoming, brig Mitchell—all with corn at 12c; Standard vessel to arrive, corn at 11c. To Oswego: schr Poland, wheat, via Goderich at 18c.

FLOUR—Received, 8,589 brls; shipped, 3,097 brls. Market active and unchanged. Sales, 50 brls fair white winter extra at $5.00; 50 brls choice at $5.10; 100 brls "Marion Co." do at $4 90; 100 brls "Eureka Mills," r. h. spring extra at $3.50; 100 brls good r. h. spring extra at $4.00; 100 brls "Hawkeye State," r. h. at $3.90; 100 brls "Mohawk," r. h. at $3 85; 100 brls "Eagle," f. h. at $3.80; 200 brls "Superior," r. h. at $3.80; 700 brls good r. h. extra at $3.80; 85 brls "Amboy," f. h. at $3 75; 100 brls "Prairie Queen," f. h. at $3.60; 100 brls "Volcano" winter super at $3.75; 100 brls "Fulton Mills" spring super at $3.40; 108 brls winter super at $3.25; 200 brls do at $3.30; 50 brls "N. W." spring super at $3 00, 85 brls "Outlets" super at $3.00; 100 brls "Farber's," 174 brls "Metropolitan," 200 brls "Empire of the West," 500 brls Goodwin's Imperial," 200 brls "Crescent," and 108 "Thager's," all on private terms.

WHEAT—Received, 76,601 bu; shipped, 94,150 bu. Market declined 1@2c per bushel. Sales were:—5,500 bu Amber Iowa at 85c; 4,000 bu do at 84½c; 3,500 bu do at 84c; 400 bu do (in Sturgis) at 82c; 25,000 No 1 Spring in store at 81c; 5,000 bu do at 81½c; 15,000 bu do at 81½c; 18,000 bu do at 81c; 1,200 bu No 2 Spring in store at 76c; 17,000 bu do at 75c; 8,500 bu do at 74½c; 5,600 bu do at 47c; 3,000 bu Rejected at 62c; 800 bu do at 61½c; 4 400 bu do 61c; 3,000 bu do at 60c.

CORN—Received, 321,628 bu; shipped, 86,000 bu. Market dull and declined ½@¾c ⅌ bushel. Sales were:—18,000 bu River White afloat at 33½c; 5,000 bu River Yellow afloat at 29½c; 15,000 bu River Yellow Mixed at 28c afloat; 11,000 bu River High Mixed at 28c afloat; 3,000 bu do at 27½c afloat; 12,000 bu do at 28½c f. o. b.; 3,000 bu Rejected at 26c afloat; 68,000 bu Mixed in store at 27½c; 10,000 bu do at 27½c; 14,000 bu do at 27c; 10,000 bu New Mixed in Store at 26c; 3,000 bu Rejected in store at 25c; 7,000 bu do at 24½c; 3,000 bu do at 24½c; 4,000 bu do at 24c; 1,200 bu Yellow in store at 28½c.

OATS—Received, 16,872 bu; shipped, 38,000 bu. Market ½@¾c lower. Sales, 3,500 bu No 1 in store at 26½c; 25,000 bu do at 26c; 6,000 bu do on p. t.; 800 bu do afloat at 27½c.

RYE—Received, 2,197 bu; shipped, none. Market steady. Sales, 800 bu No 1 in store at 42c.

BARLEY—Received, 1,756 bu. Good samples scarce and in demand at 50@60c; 140 bgs common at 40c on track.

HIGHWINES—Received, 390 brls. Market quiet. Sales 257 brls at 28c.

LARD—Received, 112,225 lbs. Sales, 150 tcs new made city steam at 7¾c.

TALLOW—Received, 1,813 lbs. Market firm. Sales 15 pkgs country at 7¾c.

FISH—Are in fair request at the following prices:

No. 1 whitefish, half brls	$3.12½@3.25
No. 2 " "	2.75 @3.00
No. 1 Trout	2.75 @3.00
No. 2 " half brls	2.50 @2.75

HIDES—The market is without change, there being a light demand and small receipts. We quote Dry Flint at 12@13c; Dry Salted at 9@11c; Green Salted 5@6c; Dry Calf 10@12c; Green 6@7c.

WOOL—Sales of 2,000 lbs ¾ blood tub washed at 43c; 3,500 lbs ¾@⅜ blood at 43c; and 800 lbs ½ blood at 41c. The current prices are as follows: Common Native, 25@30c; Medium, 30@35c; Fine, 38@43c. Unwashed, ⅓ off.

BUTTER—The demand for shipment is falling off on account of the warm weather, but we have no change in the market to notice. We quote Choice Dairy at 10@11c; Fair to Good Firkin 8¾@9½c; Grease 6½@7½c. Sales, 40 pkgs good Yellow at 9c.

EGGS—Fresh, 6@6½c per dozen.

POULTRY—Chickens, per dozen, $1.25@1.50; Turkeys per lb, 5@5½c.

Flour and Grain in Store in Chicago.

The following table shows the amount of flour, wheat and corn in store on the 7th inst., compared with the amount in store a week since and that in store at the same period in 1861:

	July 7, 1862.	June 30, 1862.	July 8, 1861
Flour, brls	36,650	43,600	22 780
Wheat, bu	1,116,964	1,694,501	174,833
Corn, bu	3,050,066	2,988,991	1,630,214

Milwaukee Grain Market—July 5.

Received, 48 hours, 140,304 bu wheat. Wheat was active—with sales of 85,000 bushels, at 83c for No. 1, and 79c for No. 2 spring—closing heavy. Freights, 11½@13c for wheat to Buffalo.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, July 7.—FLOUR—Opened heavy and closed 5c lower. Sales of 19,450 brls, at $4 50@$4.70 for super state; $4 90@5 05 for extra state; $4.50@$4 65 for super western; $4.90@$5.10 for common to medium extra western; $5.10@$5.30 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop, Ohio; $5 30@$6 50 for trade brands. Canadian flour 5c lower, with only very moderate business doing; sales 1,400 brls $4 95@$5.00 for common; $5.05@$6 25 for good to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady; sales of 100 brls, at $3 75@$4.15. Corn meal quiet and steady; sales of 1,800 brls. Brandywine at $2.95@$3.50; Marsh's caloric $3.25.

WHISKY—Market opened heavy and closed firm. Sales 400 brls at 36@36½c. In addition to the above are 400 brls. E. and D. reported sold at 30c.

GRAIN—Wheat opened heavy and closed fully 3c lower; the strike of the stevedore thereby preventing the loading of vessels, has a very depressing effect. Sales 19,000 bu. Chicago spring at $1.09@1.12; 73,000 bu. Milwaukee club at $1.04@$1.12; 9,000 bu. Racine spring at $1.10@$1.12; 26,000 bu. amber Iowa at $1.13@$1.15—the latter an extreme price; 37,000 bu. winter red western at $1.22@$1.25; 13,800 bu. amber Michigan at $1.25@$1.26—the latter for choice; 7,000 bu. amber Green Bay spring at $1.14, and 7,000 bu. common white Ohio at $1.21. Rye quiet and nominal. Corn market heavy and fully 3c lower. Sales 150,000 bu. at 43@51c for new mixed western; 52@53c for old, and mixed western. Oats dull at 42@46c for Jersey, Canadian and state.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady with a fair business. Sales 1,250 brls at $10 50 for mess; $10 25 for prime mess; $8 50 for prime. Beef firm but ...

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.........July 7.

Stmr Mohawk, Hickey, St. Joseph.
Stmr Comet, Pabst, Two Rivers, 395 brls salt, 97 brls fish.
Stmr Baltic, Averill, Buffalo, 40 cords wood, 1,000 brls salt, 47 brls fish.
Prop Buckeye, Rosman, Ogdensburgh sundries.
Prop Ottawa, Warren, Muskegon, 90 m lumber, 400 m shingles
Prop J. Barber, Perrett, Grand Haven, 3,000 ties.
Prop Mendota, Welsh, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Dubuque, Sitts, Buffalo, 2,600 brls salt.
Brig J. B. Gardiner, Cary, Buffalo, 200 m lumber, 150 m shingles.
Brig Powhattan, Foster, Buffalo, 120 m lumber.
Schr Annie Thorlene, Johnson, Wilkinson's Pier, 69 cords wood.
Schr New Hampshire, Wiglar, Grand Haven, 70 m lumber, 5 m lath.
Schr Wyoming, Furlong, Grand Haven, 600 m shingles.
Schr Alpha, Gwynn, South Haven, 40 cords wood.
Schr Hunter, Williams, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Lady Jane, Engill's, Point Sable, 80 m lumber, 80 m shingles, 20 m lath.
Schr Octavia, Johnson, Muskegon, 115 m lumber.
Schr Elbe, Johnson, Muskegon, 50 m lumber, 85 m shingles.
Schr Gem, Embrecht, Muskegon, 65 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr Advance, Dall, Buffalo, 125 m lumber.
Schr Cornelia, Fox, Buffalo, 100 tons coal.
Schr International, Sullivan, Buffalo, 400 tons coal.
Schr Wings of the Wind, Dick, Cleveland, 480 tons coal.
Schr S. Robinson, Donohue, Cleveland, 365 tons coal.
Schr Marshfield, Coffin, Clevelank, 309 tons coal.
Schr Venus Thomson, Grand Haven.
Schr Frank Crawford Gaffet, Detroit, 318 tons coal.
Schr Success, Gilmore, Detroit, 140 m lumber, 110 m lath.
Schr Experiment, Dike, Bronson's Harbor, 545 railroad ties.
Schr S Ludington, Parlee, Buffalo, 180 m lumber.
Schr Blue Bell, Malony, Muskegon, 108 cds slabs.
Schr Westchester, Burns, Menominee, 120 m lumber.
Schr White Squall, Coyne, Buffalo, 200 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr Little Bell, Siston, White Lake, 130 m lumber.
Schr Plowboy, Thayer, Buffalo, 275 tons coal.
Schr P Hannah, Canfield, Buffalo, 140 m lumber.
Schr Peoria, Peterson, Buffalo, 1,500 posts, 1,000 railroad ties.
Schr H Norton, Carberry, Runkville, 75 cds wood.
Schr Kitty Grant, Simson, White River, 60 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Three Bells, Clark, Holland, 45 cds wood.
Schr Spartan, Roberts, Port Sheldon, 55 cds wood.
Schr Emma Brown, Muskegon, 60 m shingles, 35 cds wood.
Schr Albany, Smith, Grand Haven, 35 m lumber, 525 m shingles.
Schr Forrester, Peterson, Grand Haven, 80 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr Lizzie Throop, Flood, Grand Haven, 95 m lumber.
Schr H N Gates, Flack, Grand Haven, 180 m lumber.
Schr Kenosha, Jackson, Buffalo, 250 m lumber.
Schr D Newhall, Bell, Sarnia, 120 m lumber.
Scow Hercules, Gunderson, Muskegon, 95 m lumber, 100 m lath.
Schr Mermaid, Thompson, White River, 60 m lumber.

CLEARED.........July 7.

Stmr Mohawk, Hickey, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Comet, Pabst, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Otawa, Warner, Muskegon.
Prop Buckeye, Rosman, Ogdensburg, 450 brls flour.
Prop Mendota Welch, Buffalo, 1,000 brls flour.
Prop Detroit, Robertson, Goderich, 10,000 bu wheat, 1462 brls flour.
Prop Montgomery, Gillis, Collingwood, 18 000 bu wheat, 495 brls flour, 61 brls lard and tallow, 78 kegs butter, 2 brls hams.
Brig Montezuma, Moon, Oswego, 13,000 bu wheat.
Schr Emma Brown Muskegon.
Schr Albany, Smith, Grand Haven.
Schr Forrester, Peterson, Grand Havan.
Schr Lizzie Throop, Flood, Grand Haven.
Schr H N Gates, Flack, Plummersville.
Schr I B Penfield, Easton, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn.
Schr Thomas Simms Reid, Buffalo, 13,650 bu wheat.
Schr Annie Thorlene, Johnson, Wilkinson's Pier.
Schr New Hampshire, Wiglan, Grand Haven.
Schr Alpha, Gwynn, South Haven.
Schr Hunter, Williams, Muskegon.
Schr Reciprocity, Day, Cape Vincent, 15,000 bu wheat.
Schr Lady Jane, Engells, Point Sable.
Schr Octavia, Johnson, Black Lake.
Schr Elbe, Johnson, Muskegon.
Schr Gem, Embrecht, Muskegon.
Schr Ethan Allen, Pomeroy, Buffalo 16,500 bu rye.
Schr Experiment, Dike, Bronson's Harbor.
Schr Blue Bell, Malory, Little Swanrico.
Schr Westchester, Burns, Menominee.
Schr Little Belle, Liston, White Lake.
Schr Advance, Taylor, Buffalo, 11,000 bu corn.
Schr H Norton, Carberry, Kunkville.
Schr Kitty Grant, Simson, White River.
Scow Hercules, Gunderson, Muskegon.
Scow Mermaid, Thomson, White River.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED.........July 5

Humboldt, Joliet, 5,000 bu corn, 101 brls flour.
Washington, Morris, 5,000 bu corn.
B A Thorp, Joliet, 4 000 bu corn, 1,000 bu wheat.
Emeline, Seneca, 5,000 bu corn.
Republic, Morris, 87 tons coal.
Central City, Lasalle, 5,193 bu corn.
Buck Run, LaSalle, 5000 bu corn.
D B Norton, LaSalle, 150 tons coal.
America, LaSalle, 5,700 bu corn.
Wm Giles, LaSalle, 147 tons coal.
Orator, LaSalle, 1,600 bu corn.
Hawley, LaSalle, 5,467 bu corn, 1,530 bu wheat.
D D Harmon, LaSalle, 1,6 0 bu corn.
Ianthe, Ottawa, 4,900 bu corn, 200 bu barley.
Monitor, Kankakee, 4,400 bu corn.
Sebastapol, Ottawa, 5,000 bu corn.

ARRIVED.........July 4.

Glasgow, LaSalle, 4,950 bu corn, 12,000 agr'l implements.
Monarch, Joliet, 5,000 bu corn.
Lockport, Lockport, 5 200 bu corn.
Cushman, Ottawa, 5,500 bu corn.
Zimmerman, LaSalle, 5,6.0 bu corn.
L C Campbell, [illegible] bu corn.
J B Preston, LaSalle, 3,700 bu corn, 1,500 bu oats, 30,000 ft drainage pipe.
A Leach, Utica, 1,380 bu corn.
Prairie Queen, Ottawa, 5,000 bu corn
Ongola, LaSalle, 172 brls flour, 100 brls pork, 66,000 lbs lard.

CLEARED.........July 5.

Wing and Wing, La Salle, 30,000 ft lumber.
Stars and Stripes, La Salle, 85,988 ft lumber
Banner State, La Salle, 75,986 ft lumber; 65 brls salt; 750 lbs mdse.
Antiopa, La Salle, 98,296 ft lumber; 262 brls salt.
Morris, La Salle, 20 brls salt.
Ella, Joliet, 11,186 ft lumber.
St. Louis, La Salle, 79,412 feet, lumber; 20,000 lath.
J. P. Chapin, La Salle, 489 brls salt.
Monarch, Joliet, 25 brls salt.
Angata, La Salle.
Humboldt, Joliet.
Jefferson, La Salle, 78,920 ft lumber.
Ohio, La Salle, 390,000 shingles; 14,000 lbs shavings; 4,900 feet lumber.
Gibraltar, La Salle, 809 lbs grind stones.
Harrington, Marseils, 3,625 feet lumber; 430 lbs nails.
S. A. Douglas, Seneca.
Asia, La Salle, 133,000 ft lumber.
Hiawatha, La Salle, 19,620 ft lumber; 130,500 shingles; 10 hf brls fish; 10 brls salt.
Duella, La Salle, 25 brls saltr
Garibaldi, La Salle, 150 tons coal.
Marion, Ottawa.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 3d inst., by Rev. J. Hartman, Mr. SURDEN ERICKSON and Miss MAGGIE MELVILLE, both of this city.

On Thursday, July 3d, in the Forty-Second Street Presbyterian Church, N. Y., by Rev. E. E. Rankin, FREDERICK R. SCHETTLER, of the City of Green Bay, Wis., and CORNELIA H. SMITH, of the City of New York.

On July 5th inst., at the residence of Mr. S. S. Johnson, in Beloit, Wis., by H. N. Brinsmade, D. D., Mr. W. T. BAKER, of Chicago, and Miss E. ANNIE DUNSTER, daughter of S. Dunster, Esq., of Attleborough, Mass.

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.
T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,
OF ALL QUARRIES.
C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE
Flouring and Grist Mills,
AND DEALERS IN
DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"
Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Ball Bran Dusters, Picks, Proo Staffs, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS' SCALES,
AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY
Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for often.
Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.
[illegible]
And in like proportion for larger sizes as required.
Every Engine is furnished with
JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.
For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will
Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel
[illegible]
WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.,
At very low prices.
T. W. BAXTER & CO'S
Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill.
Post Office address Box 773.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.
The firm of
YOUNG & BALL,
composed of George H. Young and William T. Ball, Copartners, is this day dissolved. All persons having claims against the late firm will present them to the undersigned. All sums due the said firm must be paid only to the undersigned. GEORGE H. YOUNG.
Chicago, July 3, 1862. jy5-d608-1w

YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY,
AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.—The fourth year of this institution, conducted by Rev. B. Dickinson, D. D., and daughters, will commence on THURSDAY, the 4th day of September next, and with ample arrangements for the comfort and improvement of the scholars. For circulars, and all desirable information, address the undersigned. B. DICKINSON.
Lake Forest, Ill., July 3, 1862.

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS.
P. PALMER & CO.,
112, 114 & 116 Lake Street

COTTON GOODS!
—AT—
LOW PRICES.
Appleton Sheetings,
Amoskeag A Sheetings,
Stark A Sheetings,
Indian Head Sheetings,
56 Cases Merrimac Prints,
50 " Wamasutta,
50 " Richmond,

GRAIN BAGS,
50,000 STARK MILL BAGS,
50,000 LEWISTON BAGS,
25,000 OZARK BAGS,

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
CARPETING,
(IN ALL GRADES.)
P. PALMER, & CO.,
112, 114 and 116 LAKE STREET.

Floor Oil Cloths,
(BEST QUALITY.)
BEDDING AND FEATHERS,
Cocoa Mattings, Rugs, Mats, &c., &c.
WINDOW SHADES,
Shades of any Description Made to Order.
CURTAIN GOODS,
Brocatelle, Satin De Laine, Damasks, Embroidered Lace Curtains, &c.
LOUNGES, MATTRESSES
ENNAMELED CLOTH.
P. PALMER & CO.,
112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.

PAPER HANGINGS.
NEW STYLES
JUST RECEIVED
—AT—
FAXON'S,
70 LAKE STREET,
Paper Hanging done in the best manner at short notice.
Window Shades, Fixtures, Etc,
NOW OPENING
FOR THE TRADE.
A choice assortment of
Blanks, Cheap Satins, Borders and
CURTAIN PAPERS,
At New York Prices
FOR CASH,
AT THE OLD STAND
70 LAKE STREET,
E. G. L. FAXON.

A CARD.
The subscriber would respectfully inform his patrons and the public generally, that he has connected with his Paper Hanging business the manufacturing of Bedding. Having a thorough knowledge of the business and intending at all times to keep on hand a full assortment in all its branches, and to be prepared to manufacture to order in quantity and quality second to no house in the city, he hopes to merit in his new business, as heretofore received in his old, a share of patronage. He takes this opportunity to thank his friends and patrons for their many favors in the past and hopes to be doubly grateful in the future.
E. G. L. FAXON.

BEDDING.
Bedding of every description
AT THE LOWEST PRICES
FOR CASH.
If you want a good bed get the
PORTABLE SPRING MATTRASS,
THE MOST DURABLE
AND THE BEST BED EVER USED.
If you want good Feathers get the
STEAM CURED FEATHERS,
Free from smell of the quill—the only place in the city where they can be procured,
They are Superior to all Others.
Bedding of every description made to order in a superior manner.
E. G. L. FAXON
70 Lake Street,
P. O. BOX 266.

CITY BONDS.—We are paying the highest market price for
CHICAGO CITY AND ILLINOIS BONDS.
C. C. PARKS & CO., Bankers,
No. 8 Lake street, corner of Dearborn

Wanted.

WANTED.—A situation to run a stationery engine or a circular saw mill, by a man who thoroughly understands his business and can give the best of references. In or out of the city. Address A. N. MURPHEY, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.—A medium sized second hand Herring's Safe cheap for cash. Apply at 83 South Water street.

WANTED—Servant Girl Wanted—One who can come well recommended, is a good cook, and can do general housework, will find a good situation and fair wages by applying at Mrs. White's, Wabash avenue, fifth house North of Oldest, on East side of street.

WANTED—A situation is wanted by a young man as book-keeper or assistant clerk, salesman or to travel, or any employment of respectability. Is willing to engage on trial at low wages, and by faithfulness to his employer, will hope to merit advancement. City references as to capabilities, character, &c., will be given. Please address "S," Box 1545, Chicago.

WANTED—News Agents and Book Dealers in every town in the Northwest, to sell "PROF. FARIS' NEW WORK, just out, giving agents a very liberal profit and quick sales. Inclose 30 cents for sample and price list, to Box 2291, or call at Room No. 2, 99 Dearborn street.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, three good Coppersmiths; also, three Tin smiths. Apply at FULLAGER & SMEETH'S, corner Desplaines and West Randolph street.

WANTED—A second-hand Top Buggy, cheap for cash. Address "N. H.," at this office, stating price and where it can be seen.

WANTED A Partner (an active business man) with small capital, in an old established Commission House in this city. References required. Address, with real name, "MERCHANT," Post Office Box 1259.

WANTED.—We want a medium sized Second-hand Spring SAFE. WADSWORTH, TURLAY & CO., 179 South Water street.

WANTED—Agents, Local and Traveling, to sell articles paying 150 per cent. profit. Selling rapidly and give good satisfaction where introduced. Address Post Office 3397, with stamp for circular, or call at room No. 2, No. 99 Dearborn street.

WANTED—From $6,000 to $16,000.—Any person having this money to invest, will find an eligible opportunity for the same, by addressing "Box 115," Chicago P. O. Open to offers only until the second Monday in July. Fifteen per cent per annum will be guaranteed.

WANTED—In every town in the Northwest to do a respectable business, at which is being made from $5 to $20 per day, with the small capital of $15. For full instructions address Post Office Box No. 266, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

WANTED—Agents. $10 to $15 per day. The success of the season is that GREAT NOVELTY the PATRIOTIC COMBINATION. A new prize package, which is in wonderful demand. Send for Circular. C. M. DUNN & CO., 134 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—AGENTS—Male or Female.—Agents wanted in every town of the United States to sell J. Kohler's new improved method for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys Clothing, Shirts, &c., secured by copyright. Agents can make from $3 to $5 per day. For particulars inquire at J. KOHLER'S Office, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, or address P. O. Box 3332, enclosing three cent postage stamp, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn St., opposite the new Post Office.
Situations for Domestic Help.
No girl sent from the office unless able to furnish satisfactory reference from former employer. Parties can obtain same by applying as above, or addressing Mrs. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 3345.

PARTNER WANTED.—Wanted a Partner to engage in a manufacturing business in this city. The business is already well established, and pays a sure profit of about $10 per day. The machinery and fixtures are all in perfect order. The above offers a rare chance for a person wishing to engage in a pleasant and profitable business. Address "P. O. Box 3346," Chicago.

WANTED—Agents. The great Union Book is Headley's Life of Washington, just the book for the times. Agents wanted in every county in the Western States for this and other valuable and popular Books. Agents are meeting with unparalleled success. For full information call on or address (with stamp) O. F. GIBBS, 134 South Clark street, Chicago. Post Office Box 303.

WANTED! WANTED!!—At MRS. BATES' AGENCY OFFICE, 171 Washington street, near Lasalle, Situations for GOOD RELIABLE HELP. Mrs. Bates presumes, from past years of acquaintance with the ladies of Chicago, to be able to provide them with suitable servants. Orders from the country punctually attended to. P. O. Box 2886.

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 130 South Clark street, between Madison streets. Country orders punctually attended to. Post Office Box 1852. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance.

WANTED—Agents and Canvassers in every County in the Northwest. Every man seeking employment can learn full particulars for prosecuting a pleasant and profitable business, by enclosing a three cent stamp to F. A. THOMAS, Post Office Box 4288, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—To sell or exchange for other stock or goods, the imported Stallion TORONTO. He is six years old, weighs 1,300 pounds, dark bay and a fast trotter, handsome as a picture and sound and kind in harness, double or single. A photograph of the horse and full description sent on receipt of fifty cents. He would make a splendid saddle horse for a Colonel. Address W. J. NEELY, Ottawa, Ill.

DRUGGIST.—Wanted a situation in the country by a single young man who is an experienced and practical druggist. Reference given. Address, for three days, Post Office Box 2422, Chicago

WANTED—AGENTS. Male and female, to sell the NEW AND WONDERFUL EXCELSIOR Prize Package and Patriotic Combination. Now in immense demand, sells rapidly, is of better quality, gives the Agent more profit, and affords more satisfaction than any other Package in the world. Send for circulars of this and other styles of Packages. $10 to $15 per Day Made Easy. C. M. DUNN & CO., 134 Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED. AGENTS WANTED
In every City, Town, Village and County, to sell this thrilling and remarkable work.
NOW READY,
Parson Brownlow's
WONDERFUL BOOK.
ONE VOLUME.
Containing upwards of 450 pages, 12 superior Engravings, an excellent Steel Portrait, &c. Beautifully printed on fine white paper, and handsomely bound in Muslin. Price $1.25.
Sent free, by return mail, on receipt of price.
Address R. R. LANDON, Agent,
88 Lake street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.
☞ Send Stamp and get Circular.

WANTED, 1000 AGENTS.
"THE MAP."
JUST PUBLISHED,
THE HISTORICAL WAR MAP,
Showing at a glance the location of every
Battle Field Stamped in Colors,
Every Fort and Fortification Distinctly marked.
In every respect the Great Map for the time.
In the margin is given a concise and accurate description of every Battle, Regiments engaged, Generals which successful, &c. &c.
☞ Retail price, 25 cents. Sample by mail, post paid, on receipt of retail price.
Agents Wanted.
LARGE PROFITS, QUICK SALES.
Address R. R. LANDON, Agent,
Post Office Box 4621.
No. 88 Lake street, opposite Tremont House.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms with Board may be had in a private family where there are no children, by addressing "B. C." Chicago Post Office.

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms to rent, with board; also, day boarders accommodated at 121 State street, second door north of Madison street.

BOARDING—First class boarding in the new four story brick house, corner of Lasalle and Monroe, (155 Monroe street) within three minutes walk of the Post Office. Elegant suits of rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, also, desirable rooms for single gentlemen. Day boarders can be accommodated. This is the most pleasant and convenient location in the city for those wishing a first class home. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A pleasant front room, furnished, suitable for two gentlemen, in a small family. Apply at No. 86 Michigan avenue, between Randolph and Lake sts.

BOARDING.—A suit of unfurnished front rooms, suitable for a gentleman and his wife. Also, a number of furnished rooms for single gentlemen, can be had on application at 183 East Madison street. A few day boarders can be accommodated.

BOARDING.—Board and pleasant rooms to be had at reasonable rates, at Gage House, corner State and Twelfth streets. Also, accommodations for day boarders.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife and two or three single gentlemen, can obtain rooms and board in a private family where there are no children, in a newly fitted up house, by applying, with references, at No. 54 Third avenue, formerly Edina Place, two-and-a-half blocks south of the Post Office. A few day boarders desired.

To Rent.

TO RENT.—I have a Steam Flouring Mill of four run of stones capable of making from
100 to 150 barrels of Flour every 24 hours,
In a good wheat country, and everything convenient for taking in wheat. I want to rent it to a good man who has capital and comes well recommended. The facilities for shipping to Eastern markets are good by Rail or Water, as the mill is situated on a Canal. Every convenience for manufacturing are attached. Possession given by August 1st, 1862. Address D. F. COMPARET, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

TO RENT—House No. 170 Monroe street, eleven rooms. Apply to CHARLES H. HAPGOOD, No. 1 Methodist Church Block.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE, PIANOS AND MELODEONS.
Allowance made if hire if purchased. All kinds of Instruments repaired. Tuning promptly attended to. I do not rent to go into the country. WM. H. PROSSER, 130 Clark street.

TO RENT—New and second-hand PIANOS.
A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons in wholesale and retail. Orders from abroad promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, No. 99 Clark street.

TO RENT—With Board, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, a large and pleasant front room (unfurnished) with closet, &c., in a private family without children, by applying with reference at No. 52 Third avenue, two-and-a-half blocks south of the Post Office.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.
Sale of an Importer's Stock of
LACE MANTLES
—AND—
Ladies' Traveling Dresses
AT AUCTION.
We will sell on WEDNESDAY, July 9th, at 9½ o'clock, at our store, 58 Lake street, a large and valuable line of Ladies' Mantilles and Traveling Dresses, consisting in part of Lace Mantles, [illegible] Sacques, Lace Talmas, Cloths and [illegible] &c. The above sale is worthy the attention of the Ladies, as it will afford an opportunity to secure goods of the above description at prices.
GILBERT & SAMPSON.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.
CATALOGUE SALE
50 Casks Earthen Ware, [illegible] Parian Ware,
175 Boxes GLASSWARE
AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY, July 8th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms, No. 58 Lake street, ... of DINNER, TOILET and TEA WARE, PARIAN WARE, Consists of Vases, Jugs, Jewel ... Boxes, Busts, Statuettes, &c.
GLASSWARE
175 boxes of American Flint Glass ... a general assortment. The goods can be examined the day before the sale. Catalogues will be ready ... will find it to their interest to attend ... only be sold by the cask and package ... reserve.
GILBERT & SAMPSON.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.
Master's Sale.
SUPERIOR COURT OF CHICAGO. ... vs. Albert M. Helmer, William ... ley, John H. Moore, William ... County, and Anthony C. ...
Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a Decretal Order of the Superior Court of Chicago, made and entered of record in the entitled cause on the thirteenth day of ... Joseph Sampson, Special Master ... said Decretal Order, shall on
Thursday, the Tenth Day of July, A. D. ...
At the hour of eleven o'clock ... day, upon the dock of Thomas ... the Chicago River, between ... North Lasalle street, in the City of ... sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the
Boilers, Steam Engines ... and Iron Work
Taken from the wreck of the Propeller ... ing of two Iron Cylinders, two ... Rudder, two Boilers, one set of ... ore lot of Copper Pipe and ... Boxes, now lying on said dock.
JOSEPH SAMPSON, Special Master.
Chicago, June 27th, 1862.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON, ... of Franklin, on TUESDAY, July 8th, ... M., will be sold 125 cases Men's, Boys' ... and Kip Boots, 50 cases Men's ... 25 cases Women's and Children's ...
S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON, ... street, corner of Franklin, on WEDNESDAY, July 9th, FRIDAY, July ... A. M., will be sold a general stock of ... ing, furnishing goods, Yankee notions ... horn and straw hats, shaker hoods ... sale, Oil Cloths and Carpeting.
S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

WM. A. BUTTERS, GENERAL AUCTIONEER.
Office, No. 44 Salesrooms, No. 46 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago.

AUCTION SALES AT ... SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES ... Every Tuesday and Thursday ... By GORE, WILLSON & CO. ... See advertisement in Wholesale column.

For Sale.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A farm in Illinois, 36 miles from Chicago, and a half miles from the station ... Galena and Chicago Union Railroad ... day. The farm contains 200 acres of ... and one half tillable. There is ... house on it, 31 feet square, with ... two-story and attic. The tillable ... cultivation and yielded large crops ... farm will be sold low, easy terms ... Hudson River. For particulars ... FLEETWOOD & CO., corner of La...

FOR SALE—Two New Top Buggies, manufactured in New Haven, ... and finish. Will be sold cheap for ... second-hand Top Buggies in good ... Shelton & Tuttle's Eastern Carriage ... Lake street.

FOR SALE—A Drug Store. Stock, Fixtures and Case of a ... Store, centrally located, and having ... Drugs, Fancy Articles, &c. For ... immediately. For particulars apply ...

FOR SALE.—A good, broke Buggy Horse. The owner ... leaves town is the only reason ... No. 909, or apply at 249 ...

FOR SALE—A Portable Steam Engine, for sale at a bargain ... Steam Engine, in good condition ... DUNBAR & CO., 19 and 21 Dearborn ...

FOR SALE—House No. 90 Hinsdale street.
150 feet on Washington, corner of ... ply to J. L. LEE, 22 Clark street.

FOR SALE—A first rate Grocery business, one of the best ... city. Will also rent the store on ... I know a party who would invest ... with any one wishing to buy the ... 9 North Canal street.

FOR SALE—A Span of ... Wagon and Harness. For ... "E. H. C.," Tribune Office, or ... one, between Van Buren and Harrison ... they can be seen.

FOR SALE—A variety of ... Octave PIANOS, at 116 South ... on the second floor, for sale cheap ... proved paper or on monthly payment ... taken in exchange. Repairing and ... attended to. Practice on Pianos ... month. Rosewood Veneers for sale ...

FOR SALE—The Farm known as belonging to Col. P... S. B. Appleton, in the town of Mt. ... ... timber. The improvements are a ... lished house, large barn and all necessary ... with an orchard of a thousand ... Bearing good wells and cisterns ... ant house. One hundred bushels of oats ... Eighty and seventy bushels of ... This farm will be sold on the ... Apply to JAMES ... RACINE, Wis., May 28th, 1862.

FOR SALE.—THE MILLS and Grist Mill, known as the
"COMO MILL."
Situated on Rock River, in Whiteside ... near the Chicago and Fulton Railroad ... The Mill is in good order ... Power, from a steady stream ... Merchant and Custom Bolts, and ... cleaning apparatus. For further ... WHEELER, NEELY & CO., Chicago ... the premises.
Como, May 1st, 1862.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—One of the most attractive ... vicinity of Chicago, substantially ... every way desirable as a ... $11,000, is offered for sale at a great bargain ... It is situated in the educational ... about twelve miles from Chicago ... where railroad facilities are ... will be cheaper to reside ... Business hours, and where there ... Institutions of the Northwest ... good public schools. ... The house is two and a half story ... commanding an extensive view ... surrounding it are twenty acres ... with a good barn, excellent water ... grafted fruits, large plots ... gooseberries, currants, &c., with a good ... stationary plants ... The property will be sold ... half cash, with credit for the balance ... Inquire at No. 12 South ...

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL KINDS.
Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co.,
172 Lake street.

Lost.

LOST—A Red Cow, ... hair, on Sunday last. Whoever ... formation where she may be found ... rewarded. Apply to JAMES McGO... cago avenue.

LOST—Horse Lost—A ... old Grey Horse, lame in right hind ... July 1st, from No. 255 West ... person returning him or giving information ... may be found, will be suitably rewarded.

$5.00 REWARD.—Strayed or stolen from the premises ... designed, a Canada French Pony ... 13 years old. The same is of a dark ... tail, left hind foot white, with a small ... stripe on the forehead and a small ... is cut off. The above reward will be given ... said pony, or who will give information ... same be recovered.

HORSE AND BUGGY TO EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE.—I will exchange one or more of the following ... for a good Family Horse with ... paying difference in cash ... One Lot in Holstein ... Six Lots in Ressler's Addition ... Two Lots in Superior City ... One Lot in Lasalle ... One Lot in Minneapolis ... Inquire for "Real Estate" ... 11 and 12 M., at the Tribune Office.

HYGIEO-THERAPEUTIC TREAT... Established for the ... Treatment of Chronic ... Chicago, May, 1862.

BE YE HEALED.—Dr. ... 361 South Clark street, can be ... in the morning until eight in the ... No charge for consultation ... receive a speedy and permanent ...

ALL PERSONS ARE cautioned against negotiating ... by me, dated the 23d of June ... Jones or order, for $180, ... payment has been stopped ...

VAULTS AND OUT-HOUSES cleaned very cheap by ... Clark street. Post Office Box ...